

DAILY REPORT

People's Republic of China

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GENERAL

U.S.-USSR CONTENTION FOR NAVAL SUPREMACY MOUNTS

OW091250Y Peking NCNA in English 1223 GMT 9 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, February 9, (HSINHUA)--"The first Soviet aircraft carrier, "Kiev", is another pointer of the Kremlin's feverish expansion of its naval power and a product of the ever fiercer Soviet-U.S. rivalry for supremacy at sea", writes a PEOPLE'S DAILY correspondent in an article here today. The correspondent notes that the "Kiev's" present cruise in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic is being closely watched by the West and particularly by the United States.

He recalls that as a show of force, the Kremlin had sent the "Kiev" for the first time from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean in June, 1976 during the Lebanon crisis. Not to be outdone, the United States had reportedly sent its newest and biggest aircraft carrier "Nimitz" to the Mediterranean. By the end of last year, the "Kiev," escorted by a cruiser, again sailed out of its Murmansk base into the Atlantic off the West European coast and turned into the Mediterranean. Its reappearance in European waters coincided with U.S. President Carter's trip to a number of West European and Middle East countries and the developments in the Middle East which disheartened the Kremlin.

As a vehicle of attack on the open sea, the correspondent writes, the aircraft carrier has always been an instrument of the imperialist powers for maritime domination and naval supremacy. The U.S. Navy has the world's biggest fleet of aircraft carriers. To catch up and to increase its sea power, the Soviet Union has been going all out to expand its fleets armed with nuclear striking force and to speed up the building of aircraft carriers.

The correspondent says: "With the appearance of the 'Kiev', the Soviet-U.S. naval armaments race became even more spirited. Public opinion in the West has noted that the Soviet Navy has already considerably outstripped the U.S. in numerical strength and its accelerated building of aircraft carriers is aimed at surpassing the United States and gain overall naval supremacy. It is expected that the second Soviet aircraft carrier will be commissioned next year and the third in 1981. This has given rise to deep concern among the U.S. military circles. The former U.S. Secretary of Navy J. William Middendorf II pointed out that the building of the 'Kiev' augured ill for the near future. He emphasized the need for his country to make a greater shipbuilding effort to meet the Soviet 'challenge.'"

SOVIET UNION

SOVIETS MAINTAIN 'TOTAL,' RIGID CONTROL OVER MONGOLIA

OW100625Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 1 Feb 78 OW

[Current events talk: "Soviet Revisionism Lords It Over Mongolia"]

[Text] Soviet revisionism for years has increased its political control, cultural aggression, economic plunder and military occupation of Mongolia in the name of so-called "cooperation and friendship." It has also forced Mongolia to dance to its tune to meet the needs of Soviet aggression and expansion.

The control over Mongolia by Soviet revisionism is total. Soviet revisionism has trumpeted the so-called "direct cooperation" and "counterpart ties" with Mongolia. By using these slogans, Soviet revisionism has wrapped its sinister tentacles around almost everything in Mongolia and has kept Mongolia under tight and strict control. Soviet revisionist chieftain Brezhnev extolled the establishment of direct ties between the Soviet ministries and key departments and their Mongolian counterparts as something new in the cooperation between the two countries. Since Brezhnev climbed to power, the so-called "direct cooperation" and "counterpart ties" have developed rapidly.

In October 1971, "direct cooperation" was conducted only between two Soviet ministries and their Mongolian counterparts. By the end of 1973, the number of ministries with "direct cooperation" between the two countries increased to 13. In 1976, in addition to the Soviet Union's 20 ministries and committees that had established direct ties with Mongolia's 13 ministries and committees in charge of economy, direct cooperation agreements were also signed between the Soviet Higher and Secondary Specialized Education Ministry and the Mongolian national higher and secondary specialized technical education committees, between the two countries' ministries of culture and between their ministries of health.

Work ties have been established between the party organizations of the Soviet republics, border regions and oblasts and the party organizations of Mongolia's 18 provinces. Direct ties have also been established between the trade union organizations of some Soviet oblasts and border regions and the trade union organizations of Mongolia's provinces and municipalities. Work ties between the more than 80 Soviet scientific research organizations and the 40 Mongolian scientific research organizations also are being established.

The Soviet Union's purpose in establishing such widespread ties is to keep Mongolia under direct control. Under the signboard of "direct cooperation" and "counterpart ties," Soviet revisionism has often dispatched all kinds of delegations and so-called vocational experts to departments and various places in Mongolia to collect intelligence and openly interfere in Mongolia's domestic affairs.

Soviet revisionism, however, is still not satisfied. Over the past few years it has assigned permanent delegations with full plenipotentiary power to some Mongolian departments. These permanent delegations have assumed considerable power over Mongolia. In the two key Mongolian departments of (geology) and agriculture and animal husbandry, for instance, Soviet revisionist delegates are responsible for coordinating long-range and annual cooperation plans and also participate in the examination and consideration of import orders, cadre rotational training, equipment, etc. Soviet revisionism has also dispatched advisers and experts to plants and the grassroot-level units of state farms and pasturelands to directly control the technical management of these units. Soviet revisionist advisers and experts are everywhere in Mongolia, even in remote Bayanhongor Province.

Soviet revisionism has increased its cultural aggression and slave education in Mongolia for a long time in order to strengthen its ideological control. Gradually replacing the local national language with Russian is an example of the new tsars' policy of cultural aggression against Mongolia. Soviet revisionism has been forcing the Mongolian authorities to promote Russian in educational departments and stipulate that Russian be required in all schools. The Mongolian education system, which was set up under the control of Soviet revisionism, stipulates that Russian be taught between the 4th and 10th grades, for 2 or 3 years in secondary specialized schools and 3 to 4 years in institutes of higher learning. Russian is used in teaching some courses in the Mongolian National University, most courses in the university's affiliated Polytechnic Institute and in the Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Institute and all courses in the Medical Institute.

In addition to Soviet teachers speaking Russian, Mongolian teachers in these institutes and schools are also required to teach in Russian. Teaching materials and reference books used in all courses in Mongolian institutes of higher learning are mostly Soviet-published textbooks and Russian-language books.

Soviet revisionism has particularly made efforts to ideologically poison the Mongolian younger generation so that the Mongolian people prostrate themselves before it as slaves. In the educational field in Mongolia, it has made every effort to promote social imperialist slave education and revisionist education. The system, outline, content and method of teaching in all Mongolian schools at all levels are modified versions of the Soviet system. Some courses in schools spread revisionist fallacies, others glorify old tsars' aggression and expansion, while still others eulogize old tsars' so-called solicitude and friendship for the Mongolian people, and so on and so forth.

Soviet revisionism has not only introduced its filth into Mongolia's educational system but has also directly dispatched its personnel to the hold leadership positions in Mongolian schools. Soviet revisionism has also ordered the Mongolian authorities to send a large number of students each year to the Soviet Union to study and accept Soviet revisionist ideological indoctrination. Soviet revisionism also exports a large number of books, journals and films to Mongolia to spread bourgeois and revisionist venom among the Mongolian people. For years, the Soviet Union has monopolized Mongolia's film industry. Many Soviet films and films jointly produced by the Soviet Union and Mongolia preach, above all else, Great Russian chauvinism, capitulationism, class conciliation, and renegade philosophy. In recent years, Soviet revisionism has continuously exported films with military themes to Mongolia to forcefully instill militarism into the minds of the Mongolian people in a vain attempt to embellish the reactionary features of Soviet revisionist aggression and expansion abroad, so as to make the Mongolian people Soviet revisionist pawns. Many programs staged by literary and art groups dispatched to Mongolia by Soviet revisionism are reactionary in content and poor in taste, and their stinking smell is poisoning the Mongolian people.

Economically, Soviet revisionism has ruthlessly exploited and plundered Mongolia. Since it joined the Soviet-controlled Council for Economic Mutual Assistance [CEMA] in 1962, Soviet revisionism has manipulated the Mongolian economy through the activities of this organization. Under the pretexts of "international division of labor" and "specialization in production," Soviet revisionism has further brought the Mongolian economy into the orbit of the Soviet revisionist economy. Mongolia has to produce whatever product and amount needed by Soviet revisionism. Mongolia's 5-year plans have long become an integral part of the Soviet Union's 5-year plans. Mongolia has been denied the right to develop its economy independently. The so-called international division of labor preached by Soviet revisionism--which means Soviet revisionism develops industry while Mongolia develops animal husbandry--has caused lopsided development of Mongolia's economy, making it involuntarily a livestock farm for Soviet revisionism, providing more and more meat for it. In 1973 alone, Soviet revisionism took over 91,200 tons of meat from Mongolia, constituting 45 percent of the total amount of meat imported by Soviet revisionism in that year. In other words, every Mongolian had to provide some 120 catties of meat to the Soviet revisionist annually.

Openly clamoring that developing Mongolia's mineral deposits is a prime task, Soviet revisionism has carried out even more (?greedy) plunder of this country's mineral resources. In order to further control data on the distribution of Mongolia's underground mineral deposits and loot more valuable mineral products, the Soviet Union in 1976 dispatched an international geological survey team to Mongolia in the name of the CEMA but actually under Soviet control. A joint Soviet-Mongolia geological survey team was set up to conduct surveys and research all over Mongolia.

Proceeding from its aggressive and expansionist needs, the Soviet Union has stepped up its plunder of Mongolia's strategic mineral resources. In 1970 Soviet revisionism seized the right to explore a large copper molybdenum deposit in Erdenet in Mongolia. In 1973 it signed an agreement with Mongolia to completely take over this economically important mine. In 1974 Soviet revisionism again seized the right to manage the largest fluor spar ore mine in Mongolia. Mongolia's mineral products are sent to no other country except the Soviet Union.

In trade, Soviet revisionism has carried out merciless exploitation of Mongolia by buying at cutthroat and selling at exorbitant prices. After completely controlling Mongolia's foreign trade through the so-called coordinated trade, Soviet revisionism has conducted exchanges of unequal values. Mongolia imports from the Soviet Union 90 percent of its machinery and equipment; 100 percent of tractors, agricultural and livestock machines, and fuel; and 70 percent of its people's daily necessities. Soviet revisionism has insisted on selling its outdated, inferior commodities to Mongolia while buying from it livestock products and rare metals at prices lower than international market prices, causing frequent deficits in Mongolia's foreign trade and inflicting grave losses to it.

Mongolia's national economy has been seriously undermined by the Soviet revisionists' cruel plunder and exploitation and, therefore, its national industry is extremely backward. At present, Mongolia has to import from the Soviet Union not only machinery, fuel, railroad cars and agricultural machinery, but also nails, wire, candles, notebooks and other daily necessities. What surprises people the most is that, on the one hand, Mongolia is compelled to export a large amount of livestock products--meat, wool and fur skin--to the Soviet Union while, on the other hand, it is forced to import from it canned meat, woolen clothes and fur coats.

While carrying out political control, economic plunder and cultural aggression against Mongolia, Soviet revisionism has also imposed military occupation on Mongolia. It has placed a large number of military advisers in the leading organs of the Mongolian Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Public Security and even in army units at grass-roots levels. Vast numbers of Soviet troops are permanently stationed in Mongolia, carrying out military occupation.

The relationship between Soviet revisionism and Mongolia today is one between the controller and the controlled, between the plunderer and the plundered and between the occupationist and the occupied. Mongolia has become a de facto appendix and colony of Soviet revisionism.

The development of history has already proved that an enslaved nation is bound to stand up to expel the oppressors. The Mongolian people are imbued with revolutionary tradition and fighting spirit. Riding roughshod over Mongolia, Soviet revisionism will definitely encounter strong resistance from the Mongolian people.

SOVIET PRESS ATTACKS CAMBODIA IN CONFLICT WITH VIETNAM

OWO91812Y Peking NCNA in English 1750 GMT 9 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, February 9 (HSINHUA)--A number of Soviet newspapers and journals have viciously attacked and slandered Kampuchea over the armed conflicts between Kampuchea and Vietnam, according to a Moscow report.

The Soviet paper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA wrote on February 7: "Kampuchean leaders have tried their best to further worsen the border situation."

Another Soviet paper PRAVDA alleged yesterday: "The Khmer troops captured Vietnamese areas and inflicted sufferings upon the peaceful population of border towns and villages. Thousands and thousands of peaceful civilians were killed, maimed, left homeless." It continued: "Only those who wanted to aggravate the international situation gave instigatory recommendations to Kampuchea", and asserted that "inspired, apparently, by such statements, the Kampuchean authorities, ruling out meetings and negotiations, stepped up their armed provocations against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam." Another Moscow paper LITERATURNAYA GAZETA claimed yesterday that Kampuchean troops "made incessant intrusions into Vietnamese territories, burnt villages, created terror and killed peaceful Vietnamese inhabitants in border areas" and added: "The Kampuchean regime spared no effort to maintain and accelerate the tense situation on the border."

These lies and villifications churned out by the Kremlin's propaganda machine only show who is "the instigator of the tense situation". They also show that the Kremlin has already cast off all its masks and is adding fuel over the Kampuchean-Vietnamese conflicts in order to fish in troubled waters.

NAVAL COMMANDER ASSERTS ABILITY TO PROTECT 'MARITIME INTERESTS'

OW091744Y Peking NCNA in English 1615 GMT 9 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, February 9 (HSINHUA)--Writing in an article carried in the Soviet paper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA (RED STAR) on February 7, Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Navy S.G. Gorshkov played up the Kremlin's naval power by asserting its ability of "protecting" what he called Moscow's "maritime interests" on all oceans in the world.

Over the past decade, the Soviet naval leader pointed out, Moscow has brought the "fighting power of its navy to a new height". "Our country has possessed powerful ocean-going fleets which can reliably protect Soviet maritime interests," he said. He especially mentioned the changes taking place in the outlook of the Soviet fleet of submarines and talked glibly about the heightened "combat effectiveness" of Soviet sea-borne vessels and marine corps. He said that all these "changes" have enabled the Soviet "Navy to sail on the vast world oceans and become a real service which can conduct activity a long distance away." As a result, Soviet "military vessels can meet to the maximum the requirements of a modern war and accomplish extensive missions anywhere on the world oceans."

The Soviet Union is known as a traditional continental state. The statements of this Soviet naval commander-in-chief reveal that this self-styled "peace-loving" superpower is stepping up arms expansion and building huge ocean-going fleets with overseas expansion and world domination in mind.

EUROPE

FRENCH ASSEMBLY OFFICIAL REMARKS ON SOVIET THREAT

OW091216Y Peking NCNA in English 1203 GMT 9 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Paris, February 8 (HSINHUA)--Detente "is first a means of the Soviet Union to lull our vigilance" and the French "are concerned about the attacks from the East", Raymond Dronne, president of the Commission of the National Defence of the French National Assembly, pointed out recently in an interview with the journal FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE.

He said that the Russian leaders "are trying their best to over-arm themselves while talking glibly about their peace aspiration and world peace. Russia is a country which spends most extravagantly on troops and arms". He declared: "They do so with ulterior motives." He said that future events will tell us whether the Russians are doing this for taking the initiative in war or for levying political blackmail. In short, they are strong.... The Soviet Union is as strong as the United States in nuclear weapons and it has greatly surpassed the Atlantic Alliance in conventional arms and manpower". [quotation marks as received] He emphasized that if the Russians provoke a conflict, it would be a large-scale surprise attack.

Asked if he believed in detente, he said: "Everybody is talking about detente. But I deeply feel that this is a trick with which the Soviet Union is trying to lull our vigilance."

He expressed support for the enhancement of the French conventional forces. He held that it is necessary to have effective conventional forces. He pointed out: "Every big power has conventional and nuclear forces. Look at Russia, the biggest military power. It has the extremely strong nuclear arms and the strongest conventional force in the world. Therefore, we must reinforce our (conventional forces), that is, to modernize them, because our conventional armament is indeed out-of-date."

President Raymond Dronne said: "The French who discredited defence for seeing no enemies have now expressed certain anxiety. Most of them are less concerned about the attacks from the U.S. than from the East."

GISCARD, SCHMIDT HOLD PARIS SUMMIT MEETING

OW081544Y Peking NCNA in English 1503 GMT 8 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Paris, February 7 (HSINHUA)--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt concluded a 2-day summit meeting here today, which covered tension in the Horn of Africa, world economy and bilateral relations. This summit is the 31st of its kind between the two countries since 1963.

On the situation in the Horn area in Africa, President Giscard d'Estaing said at the end of the meeting: "We have exchanged our views, particularly on the arrival of numerous external military elements in the region which has created in this critical part of Africa an instable and dangerous situation. We have considered initiatives which might be made to lead to a peaceful settlement of the problems there, and at the same time, to the re-establishment of security in the region."

The leaders of the two countries also discussed Greece's accession to the European Economic Community. French spokesman Jean-Philippe Lecat said that on this issue "there exists a consensus of opinion" between France and West Germany and there is agreement on the principle and the time.

The Elysee spokesman pointed out that so far as the affairs of the European community are concerned, President Giscard d'Estaing and Chancellor Schmidt expressed "deep concern about delays in the full implementation of the common fishery policy". In a statement to the press, Lecat emphasized: "Like the other policies of the community, the fishery policy is the responsibility of the institutions of the community and should embody the solidarity based on respect for the rules of the treaties".

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The two parties also discussed a summit of Western industrialized nations on economic problems to be held next July in Bonn and problems of bilateral technological cooperation.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

AS-SADAT CONCLUDES U.S. VISIT, DEPARTS FOR LONDON

OW091738Y Peking NCNA in English 1724 GMT 9 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, February 9 (HSINHUA)--Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat left Washington for London yesterday after a 6-day visit to the United States, according to reports from the U.S. capital.

President Sadat had talks with U.S. President Jimmy Carter at Camp David from February 3 to 5 and continued the talks at the White House on February 8. They discussed Middle East questions, in particular questions relating to the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations which had been interrupted since January 18. Moreover, they also discussed African problems, especially the situation in "the Horn of Africa" as well as bilateral relations including the Egyptian request for purchasing U.S. planes and weapons.

A statement issued by the White House after the talks between the two presidents yesterday says that the talks "have provided the essential opportunity both sought for a relaxed and thorough review of the Middle East situation." The statement adds that the two presidents "also spent some time reviewing the current situation in the Horn of Africa and agreed that continuing conflict and instability there are of concern to them both."

As-Sadat and Carter were reported to have met alone on several occasions. They also had talks with the participation of U.S. Vice-President Walter Mondale, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, U.S. President's National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, as well as Egyptian Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil and Speaker of the People's Assembly Sayyid Marei.

As-Sadat also had talks with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Secretary of Defence Harold Brown on separate occasions in Washington.

President Sadat addressed the U.S. "National Press Club" in Washington on February 6 to expound Egypt's position on the Middle East issue. He reaffirmed that in order to reach a comprehensive settlement Israel must: 1) Withdraw from all Arab territories occupied since June 1967; 2) enable the Palestinian people to exercise their natural right to self-determination; and 3) provide for the necessary guarantees for the security of Arab states.

As-Sadat also denounced Israel's expansionist policy of establishing "settlements on other people's land" and of "annexation of territory".

In meetings with U.S. representatives and senators in Washington, As-Sadat explained to them Egypt's stand on the Middle East and expressed his concern over the Russian involvement in the Horn of Africa. U.S. Senator Thomas Eagleton quoted As-Sadat as saying that he feared the Soviets, taking advantage of the situation, would turn on Sudan and Egypt.

During As-Sadat's stay, he also met former Secretary of State H. Kissinger and others.

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WESTERN HEMISPHERE

CANADIAN BIWEEKLY CRITICIZES SOVIETS ON SATELLITE CRASH

OW091750Y Peking NCNA in English 1622 GMT 9 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Ottawa, February 8 (HSINHUA)--"The Soviet spy satellite's crash is an act of aggression against the Canadian people", says the Canadian biweekly THE FORGE in its latest issue published on February 3.

THE FORGE says: "On January 24 Cosmos 954, a Soviet spy satellite with 100 pounds of deadly uranium-235, crashed into Canada's northwest territories. Hundreds of thousands of square miles of Canadian territory may become contaminated with radioactivity." "It represents a great danger for the 38,000 inhabitants of the northwest territories, half of whom are Indians and Inuit," it adds.

The satellite, says the journal, carried a nuclear reactor as powerful as an atom bomb. "The USSR is responsible for this criminal act" of the satellite's crash into Canadian territory, it stresses. "The Soviets already have 1,000 satellites in space and at least 14 that we know of are carrying nuclear reactors," it notes. The crash brought with it important lessons: "The two superpowers are preparing for world war 3 and the Canadian people must prepare for this war and step up the struggle for socialism. The USSR, the hungrier and most dangerous of the two superpowers, had revealed just how reckless and daring it has become in the battle with the U.S. for control of the world," it says.

THE FORGE also reported that "the Canadian people will not take this attack lying down. On January 27, the Canadian Communist League (Marxist-Leninist) organized a demonstration in front of the Soviet Consulate in Montreal to denounce its war preparations." The placard read: "Down with the superpowers, the USSR and the USA."

TORONTO SYMPHONY CONCLUDES CONCERT TOUR, DEPARTS CANTON

OW091826Y Peking NCNA in English 1743 GMT 9 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Canton, February 9 (HSINHUA)--The Toronto Symphony from Canada led by T.A. Wardrop, president of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, left here for home by special plane this afternoon at the end of its performance tour of China. The Toronto Symphony arrived here from Shanghai on February 6, eve of the Chinese lunar new year. Joining in the festival celebrations the same afternoon at the Canton spring flower show and bazaar, which has a history of over 100 years, the Canadian guests were accorded a warm welcome by tens of thousands of people, many holding fresh flowers, potted plants and bowls of gold fish they had just bought. This added to the festive atmosphere of jubilation.

In the evening, the Kwangtung branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign countries gave a banquet on the occasion of the Chinese Lunar New Year's Eve in honour of the Canadian guests, treating them to such traditional festival delicacies as glutinous rice cake and fried dumplings.

Amid the crackling of firecrackers that resounded through the city, Chinese and Canadian friends clinked glasses with one another and, hand in hand, sang songs greeting the new year.

The Canadian friends gave two excellent concerts during the spring festival holidays. The 4,000-seat Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall was packed to overflowing. A much bigger audience enjoyed on television or over the radio the splendid performances of the Toronto Symphony with a history of half a century.

The Canadian friends visited the Canton Children's Palace and the Canton Zoo, went sightseeing round the city and made a trip to the Tali commune in suburban Nanhai County. They had a get-together with local musicians, studying each other's artistry and sharing experience.

The Toronto Symphony was seen off at the airport today by leading members of the Kwangtung branch of the Chinese Amity Association, the Kwangtung branch of the Union of Chinese Musicians and other organizations concerned.

Canadian Ambassador to China A.R. Menzies and his wife, who attended the Toronto Symphony's concerts here, were also present at the airport.

SIX CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES ISSUE STATEMENT ON BELIZE

OW091758Y Peking NCNA in English 1706 GMT 9 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Georgetown, February 8 (HSINHUA)--The prime ministers of all the six independent Commonwealth Caribbean countries, in a joint statement yesterday, reiterated their commitment to the principle of self-determination and the right of the people of Belize to independence and territorial integrity, according to the government paper GUYANA CHRONICLE.

The statement says that "all Caribbean people, holding firm to the principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter, fully support the resolutions passed at successive UN meetings in which the right of the people of Belize to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity have been overwhelmingly approved."

The joint statement, which was issued by the prime ministers of Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica, Barbados, Grenada and the Bahamas at the request of the Government of Belize, says that they "reaffirm that the inviolability of the territorial integrity of Belize must be preserved".

Situated in Central America, Belize is a territory still under British control. A recent announcement by Belize Premier George Price said that the talks held in London aimed at resolving the Belize problem had collapsed.

CORRECTION TO REPORT ON YUGOSLAV MARITIME DELEGATION

The following correction applies to the item entitled "Yugoslav Maritime Delegation Concludes Visit," published in the 6 February People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, p A 18:

Second paragraph, line two should read: ... Mao Tsetung. Cheng I-shan, minister of foreign trade [title as received], met with all members of the delegation yesterday. [A similar report on the visit by Peking NCNA Domestic Service lists Cheng I-shan's title as vice minister of foreign trade.] Dusan Grubor, charge ...

BRIEFS

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICIALS' VISIT--Peking, Feb 3--R. Schneider, deputy secretary general of the World Meteorological Organization [WMO], and B. Doos, department director in the WMO, wound up their friendly visit to China and left Peking for Geneva yesterday and today respectively. Arriving in Peking on January 29 at the invitation of the Central Meteorological Bureau, they had talks with Wu Hsueh-i, leading member of the bureau, and were honored at a banquet given by Jao Hsing, another leading member of the bureau. [Peking NCNA in English 0103 GMT 4 Feb 78 OW]

JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP GROUP--The Japan-China Friendship visiting group of young activists of Saitama Prefecture of Japan, led by the prefectural governor, arrived in Nanking, Kiangsu, from Shanghai on 12 January for a friendly visit. On 13 January the Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee hosted a reception in honor of the group. Tai Wei-jan, vice chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee, met with members of the group before the reception started. A vice chairman of the Nanking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and responsible persons of departments concerned were also present. The Japanese guests visited Mei Yuan Villa, the Yangtze River Bridge, plants, schools, a hospital and toured scenic places in Nanking. They held a reciprocal banquet to express their gratitude for the Kiangsu people's hospitality. On 16 January the group left Nanking for Peking. [Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 17 Jan 78 OW]

ROMANIAN PLAYWRIGHTS VISIT--Peking, Jan 21--Romanian playwrights Dan Tarchila and Paul Anghel left here today for a tour of southern China. While the guests were in Peking, Ho Ching-chih, vice-minister of culture, had a meeting with them, and Wu Hsueh, leading member of the Art Bureau of the Ministry of Culture, gave a dinner in their honour. The Romanian guests arrived here on January 16 at the invitation of the Ministry of Culture. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1520 GMT 21 Jan 78 OW]

YUGOSLAV SPORTS COOPERATION--Belgrade, Feb 5--Emphasis was placed on sports cooperation with the non-aligned and other developing countries at a session of the Commission for Foreign Relations and Cooperation of the Physical Culture Council of Yugoslavia held on February 3. At the invitation of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission of China, Trpe Jakovlevski, chairman of the Yugoslav Physical Culture Council, will visit China this year to discuss further Yugoslav-Chinese sports cooperation and other questions. [Peking NCNA in English 1245 GMT 5 Feb 78 OW]

UNIVERSITY GROUP IN SWEDEN--Stockholm Feb 1--A delegation of the Chinese Tsinghua University concluded its 2-week friendly visit to Sweden and left here for home today. The delegation, led by professor Chang Wei, vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the university, made the visit on the invitation of the Swedish Royal Institute of Technology. During its stay, the delegation visited the Royal Institute of Technology, Chalmers' University of Technology in Gothenburg, universities in Uppsala, Lulea and Linköping, and a number of plants and other enterprises. Chinese Ambassador Chen Li-chen gave a reception at the Chinese Embassy on January 31 as an expression of gratitude for the warm reception accorded by the Swedish Government and people to the Chinese delegation. [Peking NCNA in English 1230 GMT 2 Feb 78 OW]

MEXICAN REMOTE PERCEPTION DELEGATION--Peking, Jan 23--The Mexican remote perception delegation led by Juan Lobo Zertuche, deputy director general of study of national territory, left here yesterday for Nanking. It will also visit Shanghai and Canton before going home. The delegation arrived here on January 16 for a friendly visit and academic exchange at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Chien San-chiang, a leading member of the academy, met and feted the Mexican guests the following day. Jaime Soriano, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Mexican Embassy in China, was present at the banquet. While in Peking, the delegation had academic discussions with Chinese scientists on the utilization of remote sensors on aeroplanes and the utilization of digital information transmitted by satellites in the computation process of cartography. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1505 GMT 23 Jan 78 OW]

LIAO CHENG-CHIH SPEAKS AT PEKING MEETING FOR RETURNED CHINESE

OW091351Y Peking in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0900 GMT 6 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 5 February the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese and its Peking branch held a grand spring festival meeting for returned Overseas Chinese at the Shoutu Stadium in Peking.

Comrade Liao Cheng-chih attended and addressed the meeting.

He said: Returned Overseas Chinese in Peking have not held a spring festival meeting for many years. In the heyday of Lin Piao and the gang of four it was impossible to hold such a meeting for they vilified those units where many returned Overseas Chinese worked, saying that overseas relations were reactionary political relations and that those who maintained such relations were reactionaries and constituted a "united nations of enemy agents." Some 18,000 people, most of whom maintain overseas relations, attended the meeting. This would not have been tolerated by Lin Piao or the gang of four who would have considered it rebellious.

He said: Lin Piao and the gang of four have done serious harm in all kinds of fields in our country, including in the work concerning Overseas Chinese. Therefore it is an arduous task to carry out the policy on Overseas Chinese affairs. But I assure you that there are at present many favorable conditions in this respect.

First, the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua attaches great importance to the work on Overseas Chinese. Chairman Hua instructed us long ago that it is very important how the policy on Overseas Chinese affairs is implemented. Vice Chairman Yeh is also very concerned about this question. Vice Chairman Teng said long ago that we must grasp the work on Overseas Chinese. Vice Chairman Li Hsien-nien and Comrades Keng Piao and Chen Mu-hua, despite their heavy schedules, took time out to receive participants to the preparatory meeting of the National Conference on Overseas Chinese Affairs. Vice Chairman Li and Comrade Keng Piao made important speeches on Overseas Chinese affairs. PEOPLE'S DAILY issued an editorial, "It Is Necessary To Pay Attention to the Work on Overseas Chinese," which clearly pointed out that this work is an important task of the party. This shows the tremendous importance the party Central Committee headed Chairman Hua attaches to this work. We must thank Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee for this.

Through the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four's interference and sabotage, cadres in charge of Overseas Chinese affairs have regained their enthusiasm to carry out this work vigorously. This is another favorable factor. In addition, through the exposure and criticism of the gang of four, the many returned Overseas Chinese and their families have greatly enhanced their consciousness of class struggle. This will certainly promote the work on Overseas Chinese.

Comrades, let us hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, follow the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, continue to thoroughly expose and criticize the gang of four, carry out the party's policy on Overseas Chinese affairs at grassroots units, develop the patriotic traditions of Overseas Chinese, expand and consolidate the Overseas Chinese united front and the international antihegemonic united front and forge ahead together with the people of all nationalities of the country to build our beloved motherland into a socialist state which is advanced in the four modernizations.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Also attending the meeting were responsible persons of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, its Peking branch, departments concerned under the central authorities and Peking Municipality, and public figures from all circles Chuang Hsi-chuan, Yao I-lin, Lin Li-yun, Ma Wen-po, Tuan Yun, Li Kuei, Lin Hsiu-te, Lien Kuan, Chuang Ming-li, Wang Hsiao-i, Shih Lin-feng, (Chen Tsung-chi), (Chang Kuo-chi), (Wu I-hsiu) and (Wu Huan-hsing).

EDUCATION MINISTER'S SPRING FESTIVAL MESSAGE TO TEACHERS

OWO91155Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 6 Feb 78 OW

[Minister of Education Liu Hsi-yao's spring festival comfort message to teachers--recorded]

[Text] Comrades: Happy spring festival! We are ushering in the 1978 spring festival under the excellent situation in which initial success has been won throughout the country in grasping the key link and running the country well. In the past year, under the correct leadership and with the kind attention of the party Central Committee headed by the wise leader Chairman Hua, a new and favorable situation emerged on the educational front. A great victory was won in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four; the "two assessments" concocted by the gang of four were crushed; the mental shackles the gang of four had imposed on education workers were smashed; matters concerning the right and wrong in line, which the gang of four had thrown into confusion, were clarified in the main; and Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education was implemented more satisfactorily.

At the same time, the party's leadership over educational work was greatly strengthened, and there were moving scenes of secretaries personally taking part in this work. The party's policy on cadres and intellectuals was further implemented; the socialist enthusiasm of education workers erupted like a volcano; the serious deterioration in educational quality caused by the gang of four took a turn for the better; the implementation of the new enrollment system for schools of higher learning received warm support from the masses and created a tremendous impact; an upsurge was whipped up, characterized by the warm enthusiasm of the children in studying politics, culture and science for the sake of revolution; a great change took place in social practice and a new, favorable situation took shape symbolized by respect for teachers and love for students, simultaneous promotion of teaching and study and fighting in unity.

All this was the result of the wise leadership of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and the hard struggle and active work of all comrades on the educational front. On the occasion of this spring festival, I convey, on behalf of the Ministry of Education, cordial greetings to the teachers, staff members and workers of the various schools of all levels who are fighting on the forefront of the educational front.

The people's teachers are diligent "gardeners" and valuable assets of the state. They shoulder important responsibilities in the historic task of raising the scientific and cultural level of the whole Chinese nation and training and bringing up large numbers of constructive personnel who are both Red and expert. They should be respected and loved. The leadership at all levels of our educational departments must pay particular attention to their political and professional well-being and their livelihood to enable them to work and study better and make better contributions to the development of our country's educational cause and the realization of the four modernizations in socialism.

The year 1978 is important in achieving great success in grasping the key link and running the country well. In the new year, we should rally more closely around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua; hold aloft Chairman Mao's great banner; implement the line of the 11th National CCP Congress; and, in connection with the reality on the educational front, deepen the criticism of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the gang of four and the "two assessments" they concocted and fight a good battle in the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four.

We must conscientiously study Chairman Mao's ideas on education and the important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on education work; sum up our positive as well as negative experience in the past 28 years; grasp the key link and run schools well; firmly consolidate education and schools; revive and carry forward the party's fine tradition, work style and style of study; further implement the party's various policies; mobilize all positive factors; strive to raise educational quality; and do a good job in the education revolution.

The teachers should show concern and love for the students as (Li Yu-ying) did in the "Song of the Gardener." They should enthusiastically and intelligently raise a generation of new people who are well developed morally, intellectually and physically, and should score new achievements and assume a new fighting posture to greet the triumphant convocation of the Fifth National People's Congress, the National Conference on Science and the National Conference on Education. I wish you success in your work and good health!

SHANSI EDUCATION BUREAU DISCUSSES CURRENT REQUIREMENTS

HK090930Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 23 Jan 78 p 2 HK

[Article by the Shansi Provincial Education Bureau: "Correctly Handle Several Problems of Relationships in the Current Development of Education"]

[Summary] "Chairman Hua pointed out in his political report to the 11th National CCP Congress: 'To make China a great, powerful and modern socialist country in the last quarter of the 20th century, we urgently need to educate and train a great many people who are both Red and expert. To this end, we must first tackle education and really insure the success of the proletarian educational revolution.'" Comrades on the education front must fulfill this historic mission entrusted to them by the party and the people. In view of the grievous harm done by the "gang of four," they must fully mobilize the masses to destroy the gang's factional network. They must give play to the socialist enthusiasm of the vast numbers of cadres, teachers and students, do a good job in the revolution in education and strive to establish a proletarian education system that adequately expresses Chairman Mao's proletarian education line, suits our conditions and corresponds with the socialist economic base.

"In the current development of socialist education in our country, there are some problems of relationships, which must be clarified. They are the relationships between quantity and quality, between popularization and raising of standards, between the general and the particular, between the long-range goal and immediate results and between universities and primary and middle schools. The correct handling of these relationships can enable education to develop rapidly and with high quality. [paragraph continues]

"We must closely follow the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, act in accordance with dialectics, conscientiously sum up experiences, expose contradictions in order to analyze and resolve them, correctly orient the line and the general and specific policies and quickly improve the quality of education."

I. The relationship between quantity and quality.

The problem of the relationship between quantity and quality is one between the pace of development and qualitative improvement. Since the Cultural Revolution, education has been developing fairly rapidly in our province. "At present, primary education is in the main popularized throughout the countryside, junior secondary education is in the main popularized in some counties and senior secondary education is in the main popularized in the cities and in Hsiyang County." The number of students studying in different types of schools at all levels approaches one-quarter of the total population in our province. The swift development of education shows that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has always held the dominant position on the education front.

"The major problem now confronting our province is to make qualitative improvements. The 'gang of four' distorted moral education, renounced intellectual education and weakened physical education. Their obscurantist policy and cultural autocracy indeed did grievous harm to the quality of education. Their acts of sabotage against the revolution in education greatly delayed the training of millions upon millions of young people." "This loss is far more serious than a reduction of several million tons in the output of steel. Only by facing reality squarely and laying hold of this key problem can we fulfill the strategic task of grasping the key link in running the schools well. The implementation of the new college enrollment system has produced widespread repercussions in society. A wave of enthusiasm for studying politics and acquiring cultural and scientific knowledge is taking shape among the young people. But, on the problem of improving the quality of teaching, some comrades are still apprehensive. They are afraid of saying the words 'giving first place to intellectual development' and 'retrogression.' This is entirely unnecessary. Carrying out Chairman Mao's behests, the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua set the modernization of agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology as the great goal to be achieved before the end of this century and included it in the resolution of the 11th National CCP Congress. The party Central Committee repeatedly pointed out: The key to realizing the four modernizations the foundation of modernized science and technology." If we do not raise our education standards, we cannot train qualified persons who are both Red and Expert, advance our science and technology and spur the four modernizations. Chairman Mao always taught us to "seek truth from facts." While affirming the achievements on the education front, we must also recognize the serious setback in our education standards caused by the gang's interference and sabotage. We must sum up experiences, study ways and means for insuring the success of the revolution in education and improve the quality of education.

"In order to make qualitative advancements, the fundamental thing is to implement the party's education policy in an all-round way and to firmly demand that teachers and students teach and study well in accordance with the training goal set by Chairman Mao. Therefore, we must first make an earnest effort to build up our contingent of teachers. If we do not have sufficient teachers of high professional standards, naturally the quality of teaching will not be too high. This has a vital bearing on the whole situation and all revolutionary comrades must pay attention to it."

II. The relationship between popularization and raising of standards.

As early as 1942, Chairman Mao gave us a profound exposition of the dialectical unity between popularization and raising of standards. He pointed out: "WITH US, THE RAISING OF STANDARDS IS BASED ON POPULARIZATION, WHILE POPULARIZATION IS GUIDED BY THE RAISING OF STANDARDS."

The problem of the relationship between popularization and raising of standards on the education front chiefly refers to the relationship between popularizing education and training experts. Chairman Mao always attached importance to the role played by intellectuals. He issued numerous instructions concerning the training of all kinds of experts. In 1957, after the socialist transformation of the means of production was in the main completed, he emphatically pointed out: "TO BUILD SOCIALISM, THE WORKING CLASS MUST HAVE ITS OWN ARMY OF TECHNICAL CADRES AND OF PROFESSORS, TEACHERS, SCIENTISTS, JOURNALISTS, WRITERS, ARTISTS AND MARXIST THEORISTS. IT MUST BE A VAST ARMY; A SMALL NUMBER OF PEOPLE WILL NOT SUFFICE." He also called upon all party members, CYL members and the people throughout the country to exert themselves in study.

However, "the 'gang of four' regarded the laboring people and their children as gunpowder and the intellectuals and education as sparks. They were afraid that their fond dream of usurping party and state power would be destroyed if the sparks landed on the gunpowder. They forbade others to talk about higher standards and experts, and browbeat others with the false charges of 'putting vocational work in command' and following the 'white-and-expert road.' They ranted preposterously: 'With a professional knowledge acquired, one forgets about dictatorship'; 'a person who masters knowledge is carried away by others'; and 'up goes the satellite and down plummets the red flag.' They even advocated that one must be 'fighting and dashing' and must 'go against the tide.' The gang's interference and sabotage did grave damage to the training of different types of experts. There was a break in the supply of successors and education was to a serious degree not in accord with the development of the socialist cause. The popularization of education remains our important task for a long time to come. But, at present, the prominent task is to quickly train a large number of experts in all fields."

In order to achieve the four modernizations and catch up with and surpass advanced world levels, we must have an army of first rate scientists and technicians. This makes it imperative for us to adhere to the policy of "walking on two legs" and run different types of schools. "We must give full play to the initiative of the state and of factories, mines, enterprises and people's communes in running schools, vigorously develop '21 July universities,' '7 May universities' and communist labor universities, and train an army of technicians from among the workers and peasants. In particular, we must pay attention to running key institutions of higher learning. Universities not only shoulder the task of training experts in all fields but are also an important force in scientific research. Every party member, cadre and teacher in institutions of higher learning should work hard, fear no hardship, scale new heights and fulfill this strategic task."

III. The relationship between the particular and the general.

On the education front, the problem of the relationship between the general and the particular refers to that between running ordinary schools well and running a number of key schools well. [paragraph continues]

While every effort must be made to do a really good job of running schools of all kinds, we should concentrate our forces on running well a number of key primary and middle schools and universities. This is an urgent task.

"Why do we have to run a number of key schools well? 1) This is a measure designed to meet the urgent needs of the four modernizations and to quickly train large numbers of qualified persons. 2) This is proposed in the light of the actual conditions of our available teachers, facilities and funds. Due to our limits, we cannot properly equip all our schools at the same time. We must more or less concentrate our limited manpower, material resources and funds on places where they are most urgently needed. This is our pressing obligation. 3) The method of work consistently advocated by Chairman Mao is to grasp the key points and sum up experience in order to set the ordinary in motion and push the whole situation forward. This is also what we must do in grasping the revolution in education. 4) After 28 years of hard work, we have made substantial progress in education. But if we are to raise the quality and basic level of our education and bring it to a new and higher level, we must first run a number of key schools well."

All provinces, districts and counties as well as all departments must do a really good job in running key schools. In the key primary and middle schools run by industrial, transport and communications enterprises, the stress of teaching should be put on basic knowledge related to the subjects involved in that particular trade.

IV. The relationship between universities and primary and middle schools.

Primary and secondary education has a direct bearing on the quality of university education. Therefore, we must make further efforts to consolidate and develop the achievements of 5-year universal primary education.

"The raising of teaching standards is a prerequisite for running primary and secondary education well. In this connection, the institutions of higher learning, especially the teachers' colleges and universities, are saddled with heavy responsibilities. They must provide the primary and middle schools with an endless supply of teachers who are both Red and expert, and must take all feasible measures to help the primary and middle school teachers improve their professional skills. Only by improving the quality of teachers can we raise the level of primary and secondary education, and only by raising the level of primary and secondary education can we raise the level of university education."

V. The relationship between the long-range goal and immediate results.

"The problem of the relationship between the long-range goal and the immediate task is in fact an issue of proceeding from reality to continue the revolution. The long-range goal refers to the task of achieving the four modernizations and hence the communist ideal before the end of this century. In education, this means that we must establish a brand new proletarian education system in order to train and supply first-rate scientists and qualified persons of all fields. Hence we must aim at immediate results. The achievements of 5 years depend on the first 3 years, the achievements of 3 years depend on the first year."

"We should see that due to the gang's interference and sabotage, people's minds were confused and schools were thrown out of order. To aim at immediate results, we must make it our primary concern to closely follow the strategic arrangements made by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, actively plunge into the third campaign to expose and criticize the 'gang of four,' thoroughly criticize the two counterrevolutionary 'assessments' they concocted and criticize the ultrarightist essence of their counter-revolutionary revisionist line, eliminate their pernicious influence and accurately and

comprehensively apply Chairman Mao's ideological system in guiding the revolution in education. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching to seek no empty fame but work in a down-to-earth manner, we must safeguard the party's centralism and unity, respect the party leadership and concentrate our efforts on implementing the plan for the development of education." There may be difficulties and conflicts, but we should not be intimidated by them. Provided that we have faith in the masses and rely on them under the unified leadership of the party, we can solve all problems. We can certainly storm the bastion of science and scale new world heights.

POLITICAL, LAW SCHOOL CALLS FOR SMASHING SPIRITUAL SHACKLES

HK090815Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 26 Jan 78 p 3 HK

[Article by the criticism group of the Central School of Political Science and Law for Cadres: "Smash the Spiritual Shackles and Realize the Principle of Grasping the Key Link in Running the School"]

[Text] The Central School of Political Science and Law for Cadres was founded and developed under the direct guidance of great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee. Not long after the founding of new China, for the sake of strengthening the people's state machinery, Chairman Mao personally approved the establishment of the Central School of Political Science and Law for Cadres and the Central People's Public Security Institute (which were amalgamated in 1959). He perused and approved the teaching plan for the first term and gave important instructions. Chairman Mao, Premier Chou, NPC Chairman Chu and other central leading comrades came to this school on 12 occasions and had interviews with its teachers and students. Chu Te, Turg Pi-wu and other central responsible comrades delivered reports at the school and gave teaching guidance. Comrade Lo Jui-ching was a president of the Central People's Public Security Institute. The Central School of Political Science and Law for Cadres is a product of the hard work of proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation in matters ranging from the decision on its establishment, the adoption of its name and the selection of its site to the decision on its training objectives and the drawing of its teaching plan. This is an important guarantee that our school will advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In the 17 years before the Great Cultural Revolution, our school obeyed the instructions of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee and seriously carried out the educational policy that "education must serve proletarian politics." It trained large groups of leading backbone elements for political and judicial departments, young intellectuals and minority cadres. Most of them fought in leading positions at all levels on the political and judicial fronts and became proletarian fighters loved by the people and feared by the enemy.

Lin Piao, the "gang of four" and their followers in the public security departments picked up two shackles, namely, the "two negations" and "one smashing" on the political and judicial fronts and the "two assessments" on the educational front and forced them on this school. They ranted that this school was a confluence of several "sinister lines" where "the sinister line was especially thick and long" and "the renegades, enemy secret agents and capitalist roaders exercised dictatorship," and that it was "a counterrevolutionary vocational school of the bourgeoisie" and "an old police school of the bourgeoisie." They clamored for chopping down the "stuff" in those 17 years and frenziedly attempted to replace it with the "gang of four's" counterrevolutionary revisionism.

The followers of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in the public security departments wholly negated the correct orientation on running this school, its correct training aims, and the content and principles of its teaching. Their aim was to "occupy this position," change its character and turn it into a position for pushing the "gang of four's" counterrevolutionary political program. In June 1976, they closely followed in the footsteps of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power. They hastily sneaked into this school, ordered their writing group to dish up a so-called supplemental report entitled, "What Should the Public Security Departments Do When the Bourgeoisie Is Right Inside the Party?" and recklessly peddled the trash of pointing the spearhead of dictatorship at the party. This can serve as evidence of their crime.

In order to sweep away the large obstacles to their "occupation of this position," the followers of the "gang of four" in the public security departments aimed the spearhead at the cadres and staff members of the cadre school who were loyal to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Adopting the abominable tactics of hitting at shadows, fabricating rumors out of thin air and trapping others with tricks, they carried out fascist investigation of many comrades and persecuted them. They not only gave the cadres a hard time, but also time and again they punished the model veteran workers who had constantly worked hard, and pinned on them the labels of "people with vested interests" and "people who obey anyone who feeds them." The "gang of four" and their followers recruited confidants and formed a clique for private ends. They put into the leading group of this school a few rascals who had "horns on their heads and thorns on their bodies" and were blinded by the lust for power, so as to turn this school into "a regime of their gang."

The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua smashed the "gang of four" in one blow, liberating the Central School of Political Science and Law for Cadres. We are determined to follow the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua, to grasp the key link in running our school well, to carry out the work of the school better and to make greater contributions toward strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and building well the contingent of political and judicial cadres.

CHIEN CHENG-YING DISCUSSES FARMLAND CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

OW092250Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0130 GMT 5 Feb 75 OW

[Report on NCNA correspondent's 6 February interview in Peking with Chien Cheng-ying, minister of water conservancy and power and director of National Farmland Capital Construction Office]

[Excerpts] Peking, 5 February 1978--The mass movement launched this winter to alter the mountains, tame the rivers and improve the soil has achieved brilliant results and paved the way for a leap forward in developing agriculture this year. In the past 3 months, a mighty labor contingent of hundreds of millions of people in the countryside has excavated mountains, removed hilltops, built dikes, dug wells and ditches, leveled land and improved the soil. All told, their work involved moving 13 billion cubic meters of earth, a 60 percent increase over a corresponding period last year. They have enlarged and improved more than 33 million mou of irrigated farmland. These achievements have rarely been seen in recent years. On the eve of the spring festival, this reporter called on Comrade Chien Cheng-ying, director of the National Farmland Capital Construction Office, and asked her to discuss the situation and any unresolved problems on the farmland capital construction front.

She said: Chairman Hua's appeal to begin a large-scale campaign to build farmland improvement projects has mobilized the country's entire party and people. Party committees at all levels have grasped as one movement the campaigns to expose and criticize the "gang of four," learn from Tachai in agriculture and build farmland improvement projects. The work done at Miyun Reservoir by Chairman Hua and other leading comrades of the party Central Committee in particular has greatly encouraged cadres throughout the country. In many localities, cadres at provincial, prefectural and county levels have personally participated in the campaign, and all trades and professions have supported them. Nearly 1 million cadres have gone to worksites in 11 provinces and autonomous regions, including sites in Shantung, Hopei, Szechwan and Kwangsi. Various PLA units have also vigorously participated in the local farmland capital construction campaign. In the past 3 months, cadres and masses in many places have worked at record speed and produced their best quality work as a result of great and tireless efforts. In Kiangsi, Fukien, Chekiang, Szechwan and Kweichow provinces, where there was relatively serious interference and sabotage by the "gang of four," the volume of work completed last winter ranged from 3 to 10 to times that completed in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Comrade Chien Cheng-ying said: For the past 3 months farmland capital construction leaders have emphasized planning and establishment of clear objectives and correct direction for major construction projects in various places. Since last year's National Conference on Farmland Construction, most provinces, prefectures, counties and communes have made plans according to local conditions in order to improve mountains, rivers, farmland, forests and roads. While remembering the need to build the farmlands into high and stable yield areas resistant to drought and waterlogging, many places over the winter have done well in improving the existing farmland and tapping the potential of water conservation facilities. In Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, great efforts were made this winter to combine reservoirs and ditches into irrigation networks which could prevent seepage from ditches. In Szechwan Province, the major effort was in constructing small water conservation projects and sprinkling systems. By constructing over 30,000 reservoirs used for sprinkling systems and by increasing the acreage using sprinklers to over 1.2 million mou, Szechwan blazed a new path in irrigating dry mountainous farmland.

When asked if the country could achieve rapid agricultural development and realize the 1980 goal of giving each rural individual an average of 1 mou of high and stable yield land resistant to drought and waterlogging, Comrade Chien Cheng-ying said such goals are very difficult to realize. She told this reporter that the National Farmland Capital Construction Office had recently studied these questions and established the following eight requirements:

1. Go all out to build subsidiary projects into complete irrigation systems and tap the potential of existing facilities. Existing irrigation facilities have great potential. In this connection, it is necessary to map out plans to construct the easier projects first and the more difficult ones later. Subsidiary projects must be built quickly to form complete irrigation systems so that original goals can be reached or surpassed.

2. Make all out efforts to improve existing irrigation ditches. Because many ditches are not protected against seepage, significant water losses result. At least one-third of the main and branch ditches in all areas should be repaired within 3 years to make them resistant to seepage.
3. Vigorously develop sprinkling systems because they save water and labor and require less space than conventional irrigation. They also aid in maintaining the original soil structure and help increase production. Developing sprinkling systems is important for increasing the area under irrigation, resolving the drought problem in mountainous areas and increasing agricultural output. Every place should devise plans for developing sprinkling systems.
4. Vigorously repair and reinforce reservoirs. Reinforced reservoirs are very important for the people's safety. We must increase our awareness of the problem, thoroughly grasp our responsibility and never relax our efforts.
5. Vigorously improve the low-yield farmland. There are many low-yield farmlands in our country which hamper our present agricultural production. Great potential for increased production exists among these farmlands, but we must conscientiously summarize and popularize the experiences of places that have been successful in improving such farmlands.
6. Vigorously build water conservation projects in grazing areas. We must develop pastureland which will have water, reed reserves, vegetation and mechanized tools. Through such farms we can foster the stable and high quality development of animal husbandry.
7. Vigorously build small hydroelectric powerplants and promote multipurpose usage of water conservation projects. Every place should build small hydroelectric powerplants as an important component of farmland capital construction. Prefectures, counties, communes and brigades should all be mobilized to build the plants in order to generate the power needed for agricultural mechanization. Multipurpose usage of farmland water conservation projects is also necessary if we are to develop navigation, increase the harvest of aquatic products and facilitate the shipment of logs through waterways.
8. Take effective care of water resources, especially the supply of drinking water for men and livestock in hardship areas. Improve the drinking water in areas infested with endemic disease and eliminate water snails while conducting farmland capital construction.

Comrade Chien Cheng-ying pointed out that in order to accomplish the above tasks, we must strive to raise our labor efficiency and quicken the farmland capital construction pace. Approximately 28 million people presently comprise the specialized farmland capital construction teams at the county, commune and brigade levels throughout the country. These people are the backbone for building socialism in the rural areas. We must duly arm them with mechanized equipment and engage them full time in farmland capital construction, which will greatly increase their work efficiency and save labor hours. Kwangtung, Shansi and other provinces and autonomous regions have initiated these measures in a planned way. We hope other provinces, prefectures and counties will also strive to further mechanize their construction teams.

NCNA REPORTER STRESSES MANAGEMENT OF FARM MACHINES

HK091635Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY IN CHINESE 27 Jan 78 p 3 HK

[NCNA reporter's commentary: "Grasping Well the Control of Farm Machinery Is Now a Task of Great Urgency"]

[Summary] "Representatives to the Third National Conference on Farm Mechanization uncovered a very important issue when discussing the speedy development of farm mechanization, i.e., strengthening the management of existing farm machinery is an important step in quickening the pace of farm mechanization and a very urgent task for party committees at all levels."

As a result of the rapid increase in the number of farm machines in the countryside in recent years, many provincial, municipal and autonomous regional party committees have put the management of farm machines on their daily agendas, effectively changing the old situation in which tractors were put aside when they broke down. However, taking the farm mechanization front as a whole, the management of farm machines remains a weak link. Some people attach greater importance to the manufacture than to the management of farm machines.

The following facts will provoke one's deep thought:

First, in some localities few of the farm machines are in good condition and some have to be used despite their defects. Taking the country as a whole, if 10 percent of the defective tractors are repaired and kept in good condition, this will be approximately 2 years' output of the Loyang tractor plant. If the level of keeping tractors in good condition in Inner Mongolia is raised to equal that of Shantung, this will mean an additional output of 2,000 tractors.

Second, a considerably large number of tractors in some localities are often used for transportation. Chekiang Province ranks fourth in the proportion of farm machine power to farm acreage, but ranks 10th in mechanized farming area. In Liaoning Province, the total amount of horsepower generated by tractors in 1976 was 5 times greater than that in 1965, but the amount of field work was only 6.3 times greater and transportation work was 16.7 times greater.

Third, in some localities the average amount of work done with horsepower by a tractor is very small. If work done with 1 horsepower by a tractor in Inner Mongolia is raised to the level of Shantung Province, it will mean an addition of 2,000 tractors.

Fourth, the cost of mechanized work done on 1 mou of farmland is only a few dozen fen in some localities, but exceeds a yuan in other localities.

These facts show that it is necessary not only to produce more and better farm machines but also to raise the level of management of farm machines in order to realize farm mechanization. "Party committees at all levels should, through management, see the great potential of the existing farm machines, realistically grasp the management of farm machines and make every farm machine play its greatest possible role. This is a task of great urgency.

"Strengthening the management of farm machines includes a number of tasks, such as forming and improving the organs at all levels responsible for the management of farm machines, doing a good job of servicing farm machines, supplying parts and training mechanics, setting up a scientific research network and grasping experimentation with and popularization of farm machines. [paragraph continues]

"Practice in many areas shows that it is not difficult to do this work well provided the party committees pay attention to it."

A few years ago the farm machine management station of Chienming commune in Tsunhua County, Hopei Province, resisted the interference and sabotage of the "gang of four" and perseveringly educated its personnel in the party's basic line, thereby adhering to the correct orientation of devoting farm machines to farming. In 1976, this commune basically completed the mechanization of agricultural production, with average grain output exceeding 1,000 catties per mou. Another commune in the same county provides a striking contrast. Its farm machine management station did not grasp line education and was seriously influenced by capitalist practices. Its five tractors often broke down. One of them was in the fields only 36 days during the year and was used for transportation for the rest of the year. As a result, agricultural production in this commune stagnated and the collective economy lagged behind.

"When there are good farm machines, it is also necessary to pay attention to the building of a contingent of farm machine operators so that the machines are in the hands of those who are ideologically good and technically proficient. Experience shows that this is an important guarantee for the full utilization of the farm machines and an important question regarding the good management of farm machines. Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region pays close attention to building a contingent of farm machine operators and employs all possible means to train these operators with greater, faster, better and more economical results. This autonomous region had only 1.6 operators for each tractor in 1973, but 2.9 operators in 1976. In Wangkuei County, Heilungkiang Province, over 92 percent of the farm machines and tools are in good condition and used in work. The reason is that the commune members resisted the 'gang of four's' fallacy that learning techniques means taking the 'road of becoming bourgeois specialists.' They have trained a contingent of farm machine operators who have high political consciousness and who continue to improve their skills. At present, there are not enough contingents of farm machine operators and their level is not high. How to foster a sufficient number of farm machine operators with a high technical level within the shortest possible period of time is an urgent task for the relevant departments of various localities."

Making use of what has been discarded and doing a good job of repair and servicing are important measures for strengthening the management of farm machines and keeping them in good conditions. The farm machine plants of many counties in Shantung Province worked out a production procedure of making use of the discarded and succeeded in repairing 1.2 million machines and machine parts in the past 3 years. The farm machine plants of Chungshan and Tungkuang counties in Kwangtung Province set up three procedures dealing with machine repair, reuse of discards and production of machine parts, thereby keeping more than 90 percent of the farm machines in good condition.

"At present, more than 90 percent of the farm machines in our country are owned by the communes and production teams. In strengthening the management of farm machines, the focus is on the basic level. During the struggle to expose and criticize the 'gang of four,' all party committees in the countryside should bear in mind the actual conditions on the farm machine front and lead the masses to penetratingly expose, relentlessly criticize and thoroughly eliminate the pernicious influence of the 'gang of four,' intensify management of farm machines and fully use the efficiency of the existing farm machines. This is of great significance in quickening farm mechanization and guaranteeing the basic realization of farm mechanization by 1980."

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PEOPLE'S DAILY PRAISES SHANTUNG TRACTOR STATION

HK091545Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 27 Jan 78 p 3 HK

[Untitled PEOPLE'S DAILY Editor's Note to a newsletter by PEOPLE'S DAILY correspondent and reporter: "They Do Not Eat Special Meals or Drive Tractors for Private Purposes-- Things Seen and Heard at Kangchuang Tractor Station, Kaomi County, Shantung Province"]

[Text] We will fight a decisive battle for 3 years to realize farm mechanization in the main. We urgently need to build a revolutionized contingent of tractor operators who are Red ideologically, possess the correct work style, are well versed technically and work vigorously. The good thinking and good work style of the tractor operators of the tractor station of Kangchuang commune deserve to be extensively publicized.

Without a revolutionized contingent of tractor drivers, the tractors cannot be used well no matter how many tractors there are or how good they are. At present, there are thousands and thousands of tractor operators throughout the country. The level of revolutionization of their thinking is of great importance to whether farming can be mechanized quickly. This concerns the questions of which road the "iron oxen" will take, whether the farm machines can be maintained and operated well, whether output can be increased, a greater income earned and a greater contribution made to the state, and whether the hundreds of millions of peasants will show enthusiasm for realizing farm mechanization. Party committees at all levels should pay particular attention to these questions and make vigorous efforts to develop the contingent of tractor operators ideologically and organizationally.

SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL ASSOCIATION PRESIDIUM MEETS

OW091554Y Peking NCNA in English 1500 GMT 9 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, February 9 (HSINHUA)--The Presidium of the Scientific and Technical Association of the People's Republic of China, at an enlarged meeting here recently, decided to make vigorous efforts to extend the activities of the scientific societies, promote academic exchanges and popularize scientific knowledge. The association expects, through such activities, to discover and train talented people and contribute to modernizing China's agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology and raising the educational and scientific level of the whole nation.

Mao I-sheng, vice-chairman of the association, presided over the meeting and Chou Pei-yuan, acting chairman of the association, made a report on its work. Yu Kuang-yuan, vice-minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, also spoke at the meeting.

Represented at the meeting were 45 societies in science, engineering, agriculture and medicine, as well as the preparatory committee for the Chinese Society of Research in Dialectics of Nature.

The meeting summed up the work of the national societies last year and discussed their tasks for 1978.

KWANGMING DAILY PROMOTES NATURAL SCIENCE JOURNALS

HK091345Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 24 Jan 78 p 2 HK

[Article by KWANGMING DAILY Commentator: "Strive To Do A Good Job in Publishing Journals on Natural Sciences"]

[Text] Natural science journals are important vehicles for the communication of academic experiences, the reporting of scientific and technological gains and the popularization of scientific knowledge. They are also important channels for the discovery and training of qualified scientists and technicians and important links for rapidly realizing the modernization of science and technology. Because of this, conscientiously doing a good job of publishing of these journals will play an important part in promoting the prosperity and development of our country's sciences and enable them to overtake and surpass advanced world levels.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the scientific and technological front has over the years founded many journals of diverse types catering to different tastes, and contributed to the development of our country's science and technology. However, due to the "gang of four's" serious interference and sabotage, the number and the quality of these journals still could not meet the needs of the readers. With the smashing of the "gang of four," scientists and technicians and workers, peasants, soldiers and people have thrown themselves with soaring zeal into scientific research, and a new flourishing and prosperous situation, with triumphant news constantly pouring in, has appeared on the scientific and technical front. To meet this new situation, an urgent task now facing the workers publishing the periodicals is: Striving to do a good job of publishing natural science journals, improving the quality of the journals and increasing the speed of publication.

To do a good job of publishing natural science journals it is necessary to maintain the orientation of serving proletarian politics and serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, and at the same time pay attention to the long term and immediate needs of socialist science and technology. We must guide ourselves with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, use the materialist dialectical viewpoint to analyze and study scientific and technological problems, and select and write good articles so that the journals will certainly become battlegrounds for scientific and technological communication and academic discussion, fully reflect the features and standards of our country's scientific and technological work and give an impetus to the development of science and technology. In the past, the "gang of four" forced some natural science journals to publish their "factional writings" and "factional theory" in a vain attempt to push them onto their counterrevolutionary track of usurping party and state power. Those who did not obey them would be accused of being "divorced from proletarian politics" and "divorced from the current struggle," and subjected to attacks and persecution. Under the control and domination of the "gang of four" and their followers, some natural science journals actually devoted two-thirds of their space to so-called "political theses" which not only resulted in a great waste of manpower and resources, but also in disastrous consequences politically. [paragraph continues]

In order to do a good job of publishing natural science journals it is necessary to firmly grasp this key link of exposing and criticizing the "gang of four," resolutely smash the spiritual shackles arbitrarily imposed by the "gang of four" on the editorial staff of natural science journals, thoroughly criticize the various fallacies spread by the "gang of four," strive to apply materialist dialectics in conscientiously summing up the positive and negative experiences, drawing the line of distinction between right and wrong in line and correcting the orientation of the work of publishing journals.

To do a good job of publishing natural science journals it is necessary to correctly deal with the relationship between popularization and the raising of standards. Natural science journals must base their contents on their own reading audience and tasks. For example, an academic report of each branch of learning has its own reading audience, mainly consisting of professional workers in its own field. Therefore, an academic journal should mainly publish theoretical research achievements in that particular branch and not be published as a popular science publication. Different journals have different reading audiences. There is a clear division of labor and differences in content. Though they fit in with and complement one another, they have their own particular emphasis. The "gang of four," a bane to the country and the people, deliberately confused right and wrong, opposed the publication of articles on academic theoretical research, negated the division of labor of natural science journals based on the diverse needs of the reading audiences, and arbitrarily changed some of these publications into something grotesque resembling neither donkey nor horse. Their slogans sounded very "revolutionary," but actually they made a mess of the dialectical relationship between popularization and the raising of standards, and caused great harm to the flourishing development of science. Therefore, it is necessary to thoroughly criticize and eliminate their pernicious influence.

To do a good job of publishing natural science journals it is necessary to correctly implement the policy of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend" formulated by Chairman Mao. Problems of right and wrong in a branch of learning or of different schools can only be resolved by means of free discussion among the academic circles and by means of scientific practice; we cannot solve them by means of administrative orders or other simplistic methods. Natural science journals are important battlegrounds for developing academic discussion and "letting a hundred schools of thought contend." Doing this work well will enable scientists and technicians to overcome their own shortcomings by learning from the strongpoints of others, to make use of opinions gathered from all sources, to invigorate the academic atmosphere and to promote the development of science and technology. It is imperative to make a strict distinction between academic problems and political and ideological problems, and resolutely oppose the "gang of four's" evil habit of indiscriminately pinning labels on people and clubbing people. As for the articles with unique viewpoints written by some of the younger comrades, it is necessary to adopt a positive and prudent attitude in dealing with them. Attention must be paid to discovering qualified people and giving them support and encouragement.

Strengthening party leadership is the key to doing a good job of publishing journals. Party organizations must realistically strengthen political and vocational leadership over the publications' editorial committees and editorial departments, vigorously grasp the ideological and organizational building of the editing, screening, publishing and management personnel, and foster and raise the vocational standards of the editorial staff. Because the party's policy toward intellectuals was willfully trampled on by the "gang of four," the editorial committees of many publications have already become nonexistent except in name only, and this caused great difficulties to the editing and screening of manuscripts. Because of this, conscientiously implementing the party's policy toward intellectuals, fully giving play to the role of the editorial committee and establishing and invigorating a healthy personal responsibility system are important measures for improving the quality of the publication. This is also a problem many journals must urgently solve.

Under the earnest concern of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, continuous improvements are taking place on our country's scientific and technological front. Natural science journals must closely follow the tempo of the era, greet the convocation of the national science conference with brand new features and make their own contributions toward realizing the four modernizations.

FUKIEN PREFECTURE PREPARES FOR SPRING FARMING

HK100325Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 9 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] In preparing for spring farming, Lungchi Prefecture has paid attention to correctly handling the relationship between farmland capital construction and the movement to accumulate fertilizer and manage manpower well.

"Since last winter, the leadership at all levels throughout Lungchi Prefecture, in accordance with the instruction of wise leader Chairman Hua that we must boldly do a good job of farmland capital construction this winter and next spring, have organized 800,000 people to plunge into the struggles to harness rivers, transform land and build farmland. By 23 January, the prefecture had tallied 44.65 million workdays and completed 68.9 million cubic meters of earth and stone work, an increase of 36 percent compared with 1975, the best year ever."

At present, however, 7 large and medium-size reservoirs, 94 small reservoirs and 138 hydroelectric power stations throughout the prefecture have yet to be completed before the rainy season. Other work, e.g., the leveling of land and the transforming of low-yielding land, must also be completed and up to par in quality and quantity. Therefore, a good deal of labor must be concentrated at certain points. However, since spring farming will begin in less than 50 days and the prefecture will transplant hybrid rice on 500,000 mou of land, accumulation of fertilizer is urgent. The prefecture is now encountering the problems of time and labor shortage.

In order to tightly grasp farmland capital construction well and whip up an upsurge in accumulating fertilizer as quickly as possible, the Lungchi Prefecture has adopted the following measures:

1. Clearly understand the guiding ideology. In the past few days, leading members of the Lungchi Prefecture CCP Committee went deep into Lunghai, Pingho, Nanching and other counties to conduct research and make investigations. They discovered that in order to increase grain output, both farmland capital construction and fertilizer accumulation must be tightly grasped. "Therefore, we must make reasonable plans and grasp both things. Farmland capital construction is the foundation and fertilizer is the guarantee. Leading members of the prefectural CCP Committee, in accordance with this understanding, grasped typical examples, summed up experiences and held prefectural on-the-spot meetings. As a result, many counties and communes have made reasonable plans for farmland capital construction and fertilizer accumulation and really grasped the fertilizer accumulation work well."

2. In order to promote agricultural production, we must urge the people throughout the prefecture to grasp exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link.

"3. We must formulate overall plans. Proceeding from present practical needs, the prefectural CCP Committee has put forward clear tasks and demands. Regarding farmland capital construction, for those water conservancy and hydroelectric projects that are being carried out, we must maintain an adequate labor force, fight the battle of annihilation well and insure the completion of work before the rainy season. As for the land leveling work now underway and the transforming of low-yielding farmland, we must complete both before spring farming and do a good job of finishing ditches, irrigation canals and roads. We must temporarily put aside those projects that are not urgent.

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"The appropriate localities must complete more medium-size and small farmland capital construction projects before spring farming. The entire prefecture must maintain about 400,000 to 500,000 people at work points. Regarding fertilizer accumulation: We must mobilize more than 600,000 people to do this job before and after the spring festival and whip up two upsurges in fertilizer accumulation to insure that every mou of early rice land, out of 1.7 million mou in our prefecture, is given 100 piculs of fertilizer this year."

4. We must coordinate farmland capital construction with fertilizer accumulation and do a good job of both.

KIANGSI LEADERS PERFORM SPRING FESTIVAL LABOR

HK091800Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] Following the brilliant example of Chairman Hua, leading comrades of the party, government and army of Kiangsi and Nanchang have gone to factories, mines and villages to take part in labor with the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants and extend greetings and comfort to them.

On the morning of 7 February, Chiang Wei-ching, Pai Tung-tsai, Huang Chih-chen, Ti Sheng, Chang Li-hsiung, Hsin Chun-chieh, Hsiung Chen-wu, Chang Chih-yung, Peng Meng-yu, Li I-chang, (Wang Chao-jung), and Chao Chih-chien went to Nanchang power station, the south freightyard of Nanchang railway station, (Hsiaolan) commune in Nanchang County, Kiangsi tractor plant and Fengcheng Mining Bureau to spend the spring festival with the masses.

Chiang Wei-ching, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; Chang Li-hsiung and Peng Meng-yu, members of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP Committee; and leading comrades of the provincial Planning Committee, the provincial Electric Power Bureau and the Nanchang Municipal CCP Committee went to the Nanchang power station to extend comfort and greetings to the workers. Chiang Wei-ching said: "In order to achieve a big increase in industry and agriculture, electric power must march in the front rank. The task you shoulder is very heavy. The working class possesses revolutionary thoroughness. They talk about unity the most and possess the greatest sense of discipline. You must unite as one and devote all your efforts to boosting the electric power industry as quickly as possible." On 7 February, the power station generated 80,000 KWH, reaching and exceeding the plan.

Pai Tung-tsai and Hsiung Chen-wu labored at the south freightyard of Nanchang railway station together with leading comrades of the provincial Planning Committee, the Industry and Communications Political Department of the provincial CCP Committee, the Nanchang Railway Bureau and Subbureau and Nanchang station. In the spring festival rush from 18 January to the end of the month, this station safely dispatched 160,000 passengers. The freight transport quotas for January were also overfulfilled.

Huang Chih-chen, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; Chang Chih-yung, a member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP Committee; and responsible comrades of the Nanchang municipal and county CCP committees went to spend the festival at the (Hsiaolan) commune, where they also joined in afforestation work.

Ti Sheng, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, and Li I-chang and Chao Chih-chien, members of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP Committee, went to the Kiangsi tractor plant where they held a forum and also toured the workshops to comfort the workers.

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The plant then staged a demonstration of the Fengshou-50 and Fengshou-60 tractors it has successfully trial-produced.

Hsin Chun-chieh, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP Committee and commander of the Kiangsi Military District, and (Wang Chao-jung), member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP Committee, went to the Fengcheng Mining Bureau to spend the festival with the coal miners. They also held a forum, urging the cadres and workers to win new victories. On 7 February, the bureau's early shift had mined 2,237 tons of crude coal, overfulfilling the plan.

KIANGSU'S HSU CHIA-TUN VISITS NANKING MARKETPLACE

OW090601Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 8 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpts] As people throughout the province were jubilantly celebrating the spring festival, Comrade Hsu Chia-tun and other responsible comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees who were in Nanking went by passenger coach to the Nanking people's marketplace yesterday morning to extend their regards to those workers, staff and cadres who had steadfastly remained on duty during the festival. The responsible comrades, who were given a warm welcome, joined the workers, staff and cadres in labor.

While participating in labor in a confectionary shop, the responsible comrades of the provincial party committee talked with (Chang Wen), secretary of the marketplace party committee, and (Shih Yu-ming), a young female worker, about the quality and supply of commodities during the festival and about improvements in commodity packing. With great concern, they also inquired about the livelihood of the workers and staff.

After finishing their physical labor, the responsible comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees were briefed by a responsible comrade of the marketplace party committee on the development of the mass movement on the commercial front in learning from Taching and Tachai, as well as on the supply of commodities. The Nanking people's marketplace is an advanced unit in Nanking Municipality in learning from Taching and Tachai.

Responsible comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees who were in Hsuehou, Wuhsi and other localities also participated in labor and joined the local workers in jubilantly celebrating the spring festival.

BRIEFS

ANHWEI FORUM FOR RETIRED CADRES--The Anhwei provincial and Hopei municipal revolutionary committees recently held a forum to comfort retired PLA cadres and Red Army veterans. Over 200 persons attended the forum. Present were Wang Kuang-yu, Liu Lien-min, Chen Kuang-hua, Yang Wei-ping, Cheng Jui and (Wang Hua-chung), responsible persons of the provincial and municipal CCP and revolutionary committees. Cheng Jui, secretary of the municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee, presided. Wang Kuang-yu, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, expressed greetings to the participants and praised their contributions. [Hopei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Feb 78 HK]

HUNAN SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY ASSOCIATION HOLDS GET-TOGETHER

HK092030Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 7 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] On the morning of 7 February, the Hunan Science and Technology Association held a spring festival get-together of science and technology workers in the Changsha Municipal Workers' Cultural Palace. The get-together was attended by Liu Fu-sheng, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; Shang Tzu-chin, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; responsible persons of the provincial Science and Technology Committee, the provincial Science and Technology Association, the provincial Federation of Trade Unions, institutes of higher education and the municipal CCP Committee; (Wang Pei-yun), (Chen Po-ta), (Lu Hui-lin), (Pan Shih-cheng), (Liu Tzu-ming), (Han Li-shih), (Hsia Ai-ming), (Mei Hui-chih) and (Chou Wen-hui), famous scientists, professors, model workers and young science and technology workers who have scored achievements; and people in middle and primary schools who are fond of scientific and technological work, some 2,700 people altogether.

They happily gathered together and discussed the excellent situation in which the province has implemented Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country well and has scored achievements in science and technology. They declared: "We must continue to penetratingly expose and vehemently criticize the gang of four so that scientific and technological work will be greatly and quickly promoted, more achievements will be scored, more experts will be trained and scientific research will lead economic construction."

The get-together was presided over by (Tien Hou-feng), vice chairman of the provincial Science and Technology Committee, and addressed by Liu Fu-sheng. On behalf of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, Liu Fu-sheng extended his seasonal greetings to the comrades at the get-together. Having referred to the achievements in scientific and technological work in the province since the gang of four was smashed, he congratulated the comrades who have worked hard in scientific research for their achievements.

Other speakers included (Chou Hsing-chien), 83, research fellow of the Changsha Metallurgical Research Institute; and (Hsia Ai-ming), an expert in seed cultivation of the provincial Agricultural Science Institute. At the get-together, many scientists and education workers held a forum with people in middle and primary schools who are fond of scientific and technological work.

HUNAN PUBLIC SECURITY 'CHERISH PEOPLE' ACTIVITIES CITED

HK092115Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] "Public security organs at all levels throughout Hunan have widely conducted activities during 'cherish the people month' to further strengthen relations between policemen and the people and strengthen the building of the force. Since the publication of the Public Security Ministry circular on conducting 'cherish the people month' activities, party organizations of public security organs at all levels throughout our province have generally strengthened leadership over the movement. Many public security organs immediately organized study groups and discipline inspection groups to go deep into factories, schools, organs, mines and enterprises where policemen are stationed to learn from the people, inspect the situation of how the public security cadres and policemen have carried out mass discipline and seek opinions from the people to improve the style of work."

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Public security organs in Hengyang, Chenchou, Lingling, Changte and Chuchou also held forums to give work reports to the people and visited some 1,000 units in order to seek opinions from the people. During the "cherish the people month," public security organs at all levels throughout the province also held work meetings to cite advanced individuals and advanced collectives who have made outstanding achievements in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and in cherishing the people and observing discipline.

"The masses of cadres and policemen, in close connection with the mass movements to learn from Taching, Tachai, Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company, have deeply conducted activities to learn from the activities of the 'Tunglai' police station. As a result, many good persons and deeds have emerged."

CHEN PI-HSIEN PARTICIPATES IN HUPEH COMFORT ACTIVITIES

HK051315Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] Since 24 January, the Hupeh Provincial Revolutionary Committee's spring festival support-army comfort group, led by Comrade Chen Pi-hsien and other leading comrades, has visited PLA units, hospitals, armed people's police, fire brigade fighters, dependents of martyrs and servicemen, disabled and retired servicemen and cadres in various parts of the province. These activities concluded on 2 February, when the comfort group returned to Wuhan.

When visiting the PLA units, the members of the group explained the province's great achievements in the past year and its plans for developing the national economy at high speed, and learned the PLA units' good experiences in grasping the key link in running the army well. They also listened to the view of the PLA and dependents on local work. The comfort group also made special trips to visit a number of units, such as the "Shangkanling Special Merit 8th Company" and the 9th Company of a certain Capital Construction Corps unit, to listen to talks on their glorious history and good experiences and watch demonstrations of military skills.

Activities to support the army and give preferential treatment to its dependents have also been carried out in Wuhan, Huangshih, Kuangkang, Hsienning, Ichang, Enshih and elsewhere.

KWANGSI CPPCC COMMITTEE HOLDS NEW YEAR TEA PARTY

HK100130Y Nanning Kwangsi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] On 7 February, the Kwangsi Regional CPPCC Committee held a tea party to celebrate the spring festival. Some 200 people, including responsible comrades of the regional CCP and revolutionary committees Chin Ying-Chi, Chao Mao-hsun, Liang Hua-hsin, Lo Li-pin and Huang Jung, and responsible comrades of various departments concerned of the regional CCP and revolutionary committees attended. Also present were responsible persons of the regional CPPCC Committee and of various patriotic democratic parties and people from all circles: Chung Feng, Mo Nai-chun, Lu Hsiu-hsien, Shih Chao-tang, Lin Lo-wu, Cheng Chien-hsuan, Huang Sung-chien, Huang Chi-han, Yeh Pei, (Lu Ming-shu), (Chang Ching-ming), (Sun Chung-i), (Chang Kuo-ying), (Li Chih-i), (Lu Yen-nan), (Lu Kou-pin), (Li I), (Chang Hui-i), (Yeh Jung-chun), (Chen Chien-tao), (Chao Lo-chun), (Chin Cheng-wu), (Sheng Ming-hui), (Chang Kun-lieh), (Chang Nan-ying) and others.

Comrade Chung Feng presided, and Comrade Chin Ying-chi spoke at the party. After praising the great achievements scored by all fronts throughout the region in 1977, Chin Ying-chi said: "In the new year, we must follow the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, take exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, conduct deeply the mass movements to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture and seriously implement the spirit of the Fourth Kwangsi Regional CCP Congress and of the Fifth Kwangsi Regional People's Congress. We must work hard and fulfill or overfulfill the plans put forward in the outline program approved by the regional party congress for achieving the eight combat tasks of grasping the key link in running the country and for striving to make outstanding contributions in 1978 with high speed, standards and quality, in order to enable our region to enjoy greater development on all fronts."

KWANGTUNG EDUCATION ORGANS DEMAND GOOD WORK STYLE

HK060755Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 5 Feb 78 HK

[Text] After the Ministry of Education, the State Council Office for Educated Youths and the Central People's Broadcasting Station issued proposals on unfolding activities to establish new habits and do good things during the spring festival and winter holidays for the youths and juveniles, the Kwangtung Education Bureau immediately issued a circular to the universities and middle and primary schools in Kwangtung. The Kwangtung Office for Educated Youths also made plans at a meeting of responsible persons of various prefectural and municipal and some county offices for educated youths. The Kwangtung People's Broadcasting Station is going to actively coordinate this effort and select relevant scripts for broadcasting.

The specific demands of the Kwangtung Education Bureau and the Kwangtung Office for Educated Youths are:

1. Do meaningful things for the people during the spring festival and winter holidays.
2. During the festival, widely unfold activities to comfort the dependents of martyrs and army men, PLA units and teachers, and seriously learn from the progressive figures on various fronts.
3. Red Guard and Little Red Guard organizations in the schools and the areas, teams and farms that have rusticated educated youths may run study meetings, report meetings, dialog meetings and song concerts and organize and unfold various activities such as scientific experiments and meeting heroic and model figures. They must criticize the gang of four and establish new habits and a new style of work.
4. During the winter holidays, university, middle and primary students must actively complete various homework and tasks assigned by the schools and study more books on politics, literature and art, culture and science and technology. The rusticated educated youths who have returned to the cities to spend their holidays must go back to their teams and farms as scheduled to participate in labor and make contributions to building Tachai-type counties everywhere.
5. The basic-level CCP and CYL organizations of the units concerned must organize youths and juveniles to write and compile special columns on good persons and good deeds.

CORRECTION TO REPORT ON HONAN PREPARING FOR MILITIA CONGRESS

The following correction applies to the item entitled "Honon Prepares for Provincial Militia Congress," published in the 3 February People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, H1:

Page H 1, last paragraph, antepenultimate line should read: ...Chang Chung-ju and Lung Chien, political commissars of ...

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KWEICHOW PHYSICAL CULTURE RALLY HAILS HUA, YEH INSCRIPTIONS

HK090135Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] "On the afternoon of 4 February, the Kweichow Physical Culture Committee solemnly held a rally to warmly celebrate the inscriptions of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Yeh on the physical culture front. Imbued with excitement, the physical culture workers and athletes pledged: 'We must seriously implement the brilliant inscriptions of wise leader Chairman Hua on integrating popularization with enhancement and striving to publicize physical culture and of Vice Chairman Yeh on arduously training, strengthening physical culture and scaling the heights of world physical culture, and rapidly promote our province's physical culture. Attending the rally were a total of 1,200 people including responsible comrades of the party, government and army of the province and municipality, and the responsible comrades of the relevant departments, offices and committees at the provincial level and the people's organizations and representatives of the physical culture workers, PLA commanders and fighters and the masses. After Comrade Wang Chao-wen, Standing Committee member of the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, read the inscriptions of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Yeh, a prolonged applause, drum beating and firecrackers echoed through the rally. Comrade Chang Yu-chin, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, gave a speech at the rally."

Chang Yu-chin said that these inscriptions are bound to encourage the people and athletes throughout the province and make a new contribution to physical culture. He also reviewed the development and achievement of physical culture in Kweichow and revealed that the physical culture in Kweichow is still very backward due to interference and sabotage of the gang of four. He predicted a great development in physical culture in Kweichow.

Various people at the rally gave speeches, praising Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Yeh, and pledging to promote Kweichow's physical culture.

SZECHWAN COAL WORKERS HAIL HUA INSCRIPTION

HK100210Y Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2150 GMT 8 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] On the morning of 5 February, the Szechwan Provincial Coal Bureau held a rally at Chengtu's Shuangliu Airport to welcome a plane carrying pictures of Chairman Hua inspecting the Tangshan mining area on New Year's Day and the facsimile of his inscription for the coal miners of Kailuan. (Kuo Ta), secretary of the CCP Committee of the bureau, and (Liu Tsung-i), director of the bureau's Political Department, were present at the rally.

In the afternoon, a celebration rally was held at Tungfanghung hall in Chengtu. Hsu Chih, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; (Hsiung Yu-chung), secretary of Chengtu Municipal CCP Committee; and responsible comrades of the provincial and municipal industry and communications departments and coal workers attended the rally. Comrade (Liu Tsung-i) first read out Chairman Hua's inscription for the miners of Kailuan.

Comrade Hsu Chih then made a speech. He said: [begin recording] "Chairman Hua's inscription is a big affair in the history of the development of the coal industry in China and a combat mobilization order for developing the coal industry at high speed.

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"We must learn from the coal miners of Kailuan in a thoroughgoing way, display the revolutionary spirit of being particularly skilled in combat, tightly grasp exposure and criticism of the gang of four--the key link--seriously do a good job of criticizing one thing and rectifying two, unfold the mass movement to learn from Taching and catch up with Kailuan, grasp the three great revolutions, and advance at high speed towards the mechanization and modernization of the coal mining industry." We must work hard to develop the fine situation in the province's coal industry and achieve a still greater leap forward. [end recording]

Comrade (Kuo Ta) also spoke. He said: [begin recording] The current situation on the province's coal front is excellent. This year, we must seriously study and implement Chairman Hua's instructions and advance at high speed towards the mechanization and modernization of the coal industry. We must respond to Chairman Hua's call, whip up a new upsurge of learning from the miners of Kailuan and strive to score outstanding achievements this year in grasping the key link in running the mines well. We must reach new levels in building Taching-type enterprises. At present we must launch the workers to unfold labor emulation and strive to score good results in the first 100 days of the year. [end recording]

The cadres, workers and scientific and technical staff on the province's coal front are resolved to ride on the east wind, carry through to the end the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and smash the bourgeois factional network, do a good job of criticizing one thing and rectifying two and work hard for a big increase in output this year.

JEN JUNG ATTENDS LHASA SPRING FESTIVAL MEETING

OW091152Y Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Feb 78 OW

[Summary] The Tibet regional "support the army and give preferential treatment to military families" and "support the government and cherish the people" comfort delegation, the Lhasa municipal comfort subdelegation and the Tibet Military District jointly held an army-people get-together in Lhasa on the evening of 6 February to celebrate the spring festival and the Tibetan new year.

At the get-together, the army men and people of various nationalities reviewed the great victories in grasping the key link and running the country and army well, criticized the crimes of the gang of four and their agents in Tibet in undermining unity between the army and people, and expressed determination to further strengthen the unity between the army and government and between the army and people and to win new victories in grasping the key link and running the country well.

"Present at the get-together were responsible Comrades Jen Jung, Tien Pao, Pa Sang, Je Ti, (Sung Tzu-yuan), Yang Tung-sheng, Lo-san-tzu-cheng, (Wang Pi-chuan) and Li Chuan-en of the Tibet regional CCP and revolutionary committees and the Tibet Military District and responsible Comrades Lo Ming, (Tsao Kuang-ping) and Lang Chieh of the Lhasa municipal CCP and revolutionary committees. Also present were Pa-pa-la-ko-lieh-lang-chieh and Jen Chang, vice chairmen of the Tibet Regional CPPCC Committee."

Je Ti, secretary of the regional CCP Committee, vice chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee and leader of the Tibet regional comfort delegation, spoke at the gathering, reviewed the fine situation in Tibet and praised the PLA units stationed in Tibet for their contributions to regional revolution and construction.

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He continued: "In the new year, we should continue to hold aloft Chairman Mao's great banner, conscientiously implement the wise leader Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision of grasping the key link and running the country well; fight well the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four; grasp revolution; promote production, other work and preparedness for war; and, in the mass movements to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture and build Tachai-type counties, vigorously criticize capitalism and revisionism (?step up) the revolution, [words indistinct] advance the development of the national economy in Tibet and make great efforts to build a new socialist Tibet and build China into a great and modern socialist country within this century.

"Tibet, situated on the southwestern frontier of the motherland, is strategically important. The various PLA units stationed in Tibet are urged to conscientiously implement the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's important instructions--'it is necessary to consolidate the army' and 'be prepared for war'--and the instructions of the wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee--'grasp the key link and run the army well' and 'be prepared for war.' In the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, the PLA units must diligently study Chairman Mao's military concept and line, bring into play the fine tradition of the PLA political work personally cultivated by Chairman Mao and the fine PLA work style, emphasize education and strategic training, enhance the army's military and political standards, set up revolutionization, and advance the work on preparing for war to a new level."

Li Chuan-en, deputy political commissar of the Tibet Military District, also spoke at the gathering on behalf of the military district party committee. He praised the Tibetan people for their support of the PLA units stationed there and reviewed the Tibetan PLA units' achievements in grasping the key link and running the army well. He said: In the new year, it is essential for the commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Tibet to continue to hold aloft Chairman Mao's great banner, closely rally around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, adhere to the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, deepen the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, implement Chairman Mao's military concept and line, carry out the mass movements to learn from Taching in industry, from Tachai in agriculture and from Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company, fulfill all the fighting tasks for 1978, step up the army's revolutionization, serve the people wholeheartedly and make contributions to socialist revolution and construction in Tibet.

Literary and art performances were given at the get-together.

YUNNAN LEADERS ATTEND CHOU EN-LAI PHOTO EXHIBITION

HK091845Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] On the eve of the spring festival, leading comrades of the Yunnan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the Kunming PLA units, Kunming municipal CCP and revolutionary committees and of the provincial and municipal organs went to visit the exhibition of photographs entitled "Premier Chou Will Live Forever in the Hearts of the People of All Nationalities of Yunnan."

The leaders included An Ping-sheng, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee and first commissar of the Kunming PLA units; Wang Pi-cheng, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee and commander of the Kunming units; Liu Ming-hui and Li Chi-ming, secretaries of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairmen of the Revolutionary Committee; Chang Chih-hsiu, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, vice chairman of the Revolutionary Committee and deputy commander of the Kunming units; Liu Chih-chien, commissar of the Kunming units; Chao Tseng-i and Hsueh Tao, deputy secretaries of the provincial CCP Committee; Cha Yu-sheng, Hsu Chi-hsiao, Lo Kun-shan, Li Ko-chung, Hu Jung-kuei, Sun Kan-ching, and Shih Ching-pan, leading comrades of the Kunming PLA units; Chin Kuei-hsien, Liang Wen-ying, (Chao Hsueh-chuan), (Li Yuan), (Tang Hsiao-min) and (Chao An-pu), members of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee; Kao Chih-kuo and Chang Yun, vice chairmen of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; and Wang Shih-chao, first secretary of the municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee.

The exhibition consists of 80 photographs, 69 of which show Premier Chou's revolutionary practice in Yunnan. Looking at the pictures, people felt that Premier Chou had returned to their side, and tears streamed down their cheeks. They emotionally declared: "Premier, premier, you will live forever in our hearts. With you as our example, we will hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, resolutely implement the line of the 11th party congress, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by the wise leader Chairman Hua, thoroughly criticize and wash away the pernicious influence of the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line. We will carry through to the end the cause of revolution opened up by Chairman Mao, Premier Chou, and the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation."

BRIEFS

KUNMING RAILWAY OUTPUT--Between 1800 hours on 6 February and 1800 hours on 7 February, the Kunming Railway Subbureau overfulfilled the plan in its engineering, vehicle and transport indexes. It also overfulfilled the loading and unloading quotas by 9.3 percent and 11.1 percent respectively. The percentage of punctual passenger coaches reached 100 and the percentage of punctual cargo coaches exceeded the target. Between 1800 hours on 6 February and 1800 hours on 7 February, the punctuality rate for the 53 locomotives supplied by the engineering depot was 100 percent. The percentage of the depot's locomotives in running order reached 91.7 percent, which exceeded the stipulated index. The Kunming vehicle depot has overfulfilled the January plan for repairing vehicles and made a good start in January. The depot set a record in various production indexes. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Feb 78 HK]

SZECHWAN SPRINKLER IRRIGATION--Neichiang Prefecture has promoted the experience of Tzutung County in making a success of small water conservancy and sprinkler irrigation. It has whipped up an upsurge in doing a good job of small water conservancy and of popularizing sprinkler irrigation. Cadres and people throughout the prefecture are determined to fight hard for 3 years to basically solve the problem of sprinkler irrigation of 5 million mou of dry land throughout the prefecture. This year, some 1 million mou will be irrigated by spraying. The prefecture will strive to finish irrigating 600,000 mou by spraying before the big drought. [Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2140 GMT 24 Jan 78 HK]

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LIU TZU-HOU, OTHER HOPEI LEADERS MAKE HOLIDAY VISITS

OW091934Y Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 8 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpts] Following the glorious example set by wise leader Chairman Hua and carrying forward the party's good traditions, the leading comrades of the Hopei Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial Revolutionary Committee and various prefectures and municipalities in separate groups went to a number of enterprises on the industrial, communications and finance and trading fronts and to communes and production brigades of various counties during the spring festival to extend their greetings to the broad masses of workers who persisted in working during the holiday, to visit with the people and to participate in productive labor. The cadres and masses were greatly elated at the opportunity to greet the traditional festival with them.

On the eve of spring festival, the responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee and the provincial Revolutionary Committee led the responsible comrades of various departments, committees, offices and bureaus in separate groups to visit Hantan, Shihchiachuang, Tangshan, Paoting, Tsangchou and Hengshui prefectures. Together with the leading comrades at the prefectural and municipal levels, they went to basic-level units to call on the masses and participate in manual labor, and spend the spring festival with the masses.

In Hantan Prefecture, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee and the provincial Revolutionary Committee Liu Tzu-hou, Wang Chin-shan and Kuo Chih led responsible comrades at the prefectural and municipal levels in Hantan Prefecture to visit cadres, workers and their dependents of a number of industrial and mining enterprises while braving strong winds and heavy snow. They visited workshops, construction sites, coal pits and plants, and highly praised and encouraged the cadres and workers who steadfastly remained at their posts, raced against time and worked hard to increase production during the spring festival. In a number of units, they also attended discussion meetings and forums held by model workers, advanced workers, cadres and technicians to talk about the excellent situation in achieving initial success in grasping the key link and running the country well and in achieving stability and unity throughout the country under the leadership of wise leader Chairman Hua. They also received briefings from some of those attending the meetings on how they had rapidly developed production. They encouraged the attendants to win still greater victories.

During their visits, the responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee freely exchanged views with the masses on how to penetratingly expose and criticize the gang of four, to fight the third campaign well, to revolutionize the leading groups and to rapidly develop industrial production.

At the construction site for the (Matou) electric powerplant, the responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee highly praised the revolutionary spirit of the workers in daring to create a new standard for the construction of powerplants in China. They emphatically pointed out: We need electrical power in all fields. The construction of powerplants must keep pace with the fast-growing power industry. We must train more professionals and technicians. At the same time, we must organize the broad masses of workers to learn techniques. The leading cadres must take the lead in learning techniques in order to keep pace with rapid development.

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In Shihchiachuang, leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee and the provincial Revolutionary Committee Ma Hui and others, together with the responsible comrades of the Shihchiachuang Municipal CCP Committee and municipal Revolutionary Committee, extended their cordial greetings to the workers, cadres and technicians working hard in production at the Huapei pharmaceutical plant, the Huapei tractor plant, the Chinghsing coal mine and the coal mine's thermal electric powerplant; praised their remarkable achievements in grasping the key link and running the enterprises well in the past year; and encouraged them to win still greater victories in their march forward.

The responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee and the provincial Revolutionary Committee visiting Tangshan, Paoting, Tsangchou and Hengshui prefectures participated in productive labor at the Tangshan electric powerplant and the Paoting new China flour mill and sent spring festival greetings to cadres and commune members in Shen County and Ching County.

Many cadres, workers and poor and lower-middle peasants said: The visits by the responsible comrades from the provincial, prefectural and municipal levels have enabled us feel the concern of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. We must work hard in 1978 and win outstanding achievements for Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee.

PEKING ENTERTAINS VISITING RUSTICATED YOUTHS

SK091050Y Peking City Service in Mandarin 0930 GMT 3 Feb 78 SK

[Excerpts] On the evening of 2 February, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee held a literary and art soiree in the capital gymnasium to warmly comfort the rusticated educated youths, who visited their relatives in Peking during the spring festival. Attending the soiree were responsible comrades of the Peking Revolutionary Committee, groups in charge of educated youth work, departments concerned of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, the Peking Municipal Federation of Trade Unions, the Peking Communist Youth League, the Peking Women's Federation and the Peking Educated Youth Office. Rusticated educated youths and their relatives attending the soiree numbered 18,000 people.

Before the soiree began, responsible comrades of the Peking Revolutionary Committee and members of groups in charge of educated youth work received representatives of the educated youth who worked in the rural areas of Tibet, Heilungkiang, Inner Mongolia and Shansi provinces, Yenai Prefecture and the suburban areas of Peking and returned to Peking to visit their relatives during the spring festival. Those leading comrades kindly talked with them, congratulated them on their achievements in working in rural areas to learn from Tachai in agriculture and in deeply exposing and criticizing the gang of four, and urged them to aim high to work for revolution in rural areas and make contributions to realizing agricultural modernization and to building a new socialist countryside.

The Peking Educated Youth Office organized a number of educated youths visiting their relatives in Peking to pay homage to great leader and teacher Chairman Mao. The Peking Federation of Trade Unions, the Peking Communist Youth League, the Peking Women's Federation and the Peking Educated Youth Office held symposiums for representatives of the rusticated educated youths visiting their relatives in Peking.

These organizations also held report meetings on the heroic deeds of martyr Yang Kai-hui and on modern techniques in the agricultural, forestry and animal husbandry industries. The Peking Educated Youth Office and various wards, counties and streets arranged colorful literary and sports activities for the youth. Leading comrades of various wards visited educated youth who stayed at home or in hospitals to recover from sickness. Various departments also conscientiously carried out comfort activities, organized visiting groups, [words indistinct] opened various agricultural technique study classes, held criticism meetings and symposia to freely discuss the excellent situation and praise the great achievements scored by the educated youth while working in the mountainous areas and the countryside, and further strengthened their determination to settle in the rural areas to work for the revolution.

TIENTSIN LEADERS JOIN WORKERS ON HOLIDAY

SK091039Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 8 Feb 78 SK

[Excerpts] On the spring festival holiday more than 500 people, including leading comrades of the Tientsin municipal party and revolutionary committees and responsible comrades of subordinate departments, party committees, offices and other units concerned of the Tientsin municipal party and revolutionary committees, went to plants, farms, stores, bus stops, theaters and hospitals to join in labor and spend a revolutionized spring festival with the working cadres and laborers.

At 0830 on 7 February, Comrade Hsieh Hsueh-kung, first secretary of the Tientsin CCP Committee and chairman of the Tientsin Revolutionary Committee, went to Tientsin No 1 machine tool plant by car. Immediately upon arrival he walked directly into the assembling shop and began to work.

On the same day, Comrade (Huang Chih-kang), second secretary of the Tientsin CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Tientsin Revolutionary Committee; Comrade (Pai Hua), vice chairman of the Tientsin Revolutionary Committee; and other leading comrades, as well as cadres of organs subordinate to the Tientsin party and revolutionary committees, joined in the holiday labor at Tientsin No 1 powerplant. Other leading comrades of the Tientsin municipal party and revolutionary committees, including Wang I, (Wang Chung-nien), Chang Fu-heng and (Li Chung-yuan), joined in the spring festival labor at the Tientsin tractor plant, Tientsin cement plant, the nonstaple food market on Taku Street and the bus stop at Tientsin Central Park and carried out comfort activities.

BRIEFS

WANG CHIEN ATTENDS SHANSI FORUM--On the eve of the spring festival, a Shansi provincial army-government-people forum was held in Taiyuan. The participants discussed the current good situation and expressed their resolve to unite as one and make new contributions to achieving great success in 3 years. The forum was attended by responsible persons of the party, government and army in the province and municipality. Comrade Wang Chien, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Committee, made a speech. He explained to the leading comrades of the PLO the province's successes in various fields in the past year and the targets to strive for in the next 3 years, and thanked the PLA for its assistance. [Taiyuan Shansi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Feb 78 HK]

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HEILUNGKIANG PLA UNIT SUPPORTS GOVERNMENT, CHERISHES PEOPLE

SK091229Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Commanders and fighters of a PLA unit active on the northern China frontier, fully expressing our army's fine tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people, have extensively launched activities supporting the government and cherishing the people, kept closer ties with the frontier people of various nationalities and strengthened army building. The party committee of this unit persisted in including such activities in its agenda, carrying them out firmly and effectively and continuously enhancing ties with the local people of various nationalities--Mongolian, Hui, (?Manchu), Owenko, Olunchun and (Tahur).

On the eve of Lunar New Year's Day, the party committee of the PLA unit held a meeting to sum up and exchange its experience in conducting such activities last year, renew its public pledge to support the government and cherish the people, and to commend some advanced units and individuals. The party committee also presented concrete plans for affiliated units to carry out these activities during this spring festival period: units at or above company level should not only universally carry out education on the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention, but should also vigorously send discipline investigation groups to the local countryside, factories, organs, schools, shops and railway stations, humbly ask the opinions of the local government and people, sincerely inspect the situation of units in implementing disciplined conduct toward civilians, and send a number of cadres and fighters to support the local people of various nationalities in developing production, promoting economic prosperity and developing and building the frontier area.

A certain regiment sent eight companies to such brigades as (Hsinganling), (Mintuho) and (Iliekote) in the grip of severe cold of 40 degrees below zero to participate in preparation for seeding, and sent circulating repair groups to neighboring communes to help repair farm machines and tools. At present, they have repaired 130 tractors, seeders and [words indistinct].

The hospital of this PLA unit, prior to the spring festival, also sent medical service teams to visit a large number of households, traveling over hills and dales in the teeth of wind and snowfalls to treat the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Comrades of the unit Cinema Department arranged to show films for the local masses. Spare-time literary and art propaganda teams performed lively programs for the masses and were well received by the public.

HEILUNGKIANG ISSUES COMFORT LETTER TO PLA

SK061340Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jan 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Heilungkiang provincial party and revolutionary committees have issued a comfort letter to all commanders and fighters of PLA units stationed in the province, to the families of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen, and to the all disabled, demobilized and retired armymen in Heilungkiang.

The letter reads as follows:

Dear comrades: Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, at a time people throughout China are enjoying the victory of smashing the gang of four and achieving initial success in fulfilling the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land, and under the excellent situation in which the people of various nationalities in China are joyfully greeting the convocation of the Fifth National People's Congress, we have happily entered the militant year of 1978.

On behalf of 32 million people of the various nationalities throughout the province, the Heilungkiang provincial party and revolutionary committees take this favorable occasion of the spring festival to extend our best regards and lofty respect to you.

In 1977, the masses of commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Heilungkiang not only deeply exposed and criticized the gang of four for their crimes in usurping party and state power, in opposing and creating turmoil in the army, and did a good job in building the army and fulfilling the tasks of preparedness against war, but also actively participated in work supporting socialist revolution and construction in Heilungkiang. They also penetratingly disseminated Mao Tsetung Thought and the directives of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee among the masses, gave support to local militia training and training in preparedness against war, positively joined in the urgent missions and relief work in the disaster-stricken areas, supported farmland capital construction, and sent out medical teams to cure the poor and lower-middle peasants. In short, they made great contributions to the various fields of work and received warm support and high praise from the people throughout Heilungkiang.

Heilungkiang is situated on the forefront of national border defense and has great strategic importance. Soviet revisionism will never desist in its intention of subjugating China; so we must do a good job of being ready for a war against aggression, strengthening militia building, carrying out the army-civilian alliance, and standing ready to completely destroy the enemies who dare to invade.

HEILUNGKIANG RALLY HAILS HUA INSCRIPTION FOR STATE FARMS

SK030941Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jan 78 SK

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 25 January the Heilungkiang provincial party and revolutionary committees held a rally in Harbin to celebrate Chairman Hua's inscription for state farms, calling on party organizations of Heilungkiang farms at various levels and the masses of staff and workers and their dependents to quickly go into action to conscientiously publicize and implement Chairman Hua's inscription, aim high to bring about vigorous and quick development, tap potentials to start a great leap forward in the work of state farms, and make greater contributions to the states.

Attending the rally were leading comrades of the Heilungkiang provincial party and revolutionary committees and of the State Farm Bureau, including Chang Lin-chih, Juan Yung-sheng, Wang Wei-chih and (Sun Tzu-yun). Also attending the rally were responsible comrades of departments concerned at the provincial level, representatives of staff and workers of state farms and cadres of organs under the direct control of Heilungkiang Province, totaling 2,000 people.

Amid warm applause, Secretary of the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee Chang Lin-chih read the brilliant inscription of Chairman Hua and delivered a speech.

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Comrade (Sun Tzu-yun), vice chairman of the Heilungkiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee, secretary of the Heilungkiang party committee and chief of the main State Farm Bureau, introduced the majestic atmosphere of the National State Farm Work Conference. Comrade (Wu Chen-jung), vice chairman of the Heilungkiang Planning Commission, and Comrade (Huang Yu-te), representative of staff and workers of state farms and secretary of the party committee of the (Yensanchiang) Farm Control Bureau, delivered speeches at the rally. They stated that they would make great efforts to do their work well and that they were determined to build Heilungkiang state farms into base areas for marketable grain, industrial raw materials, urban foodstuffs and export products.

On 26 January, when Heilungkiang representatives to the National State Farm Work Conference returned to Harbin Municipality, Secretary of the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee Chang Lin-chih, Standing Committee member of Heilungkiang provincial party committee Juan Yung-sheng, responsible persons of departments concerned at the provincial level and representatives of staff and workers of the units in Harbin subordinate to the main State Farm Bureau came to airport to welcome them.

WANG EN-MAO, KIRIN PEOPLE GIVE SUPPORT TO ARMY

SK101001Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0420 GMT 8 Feb 78 SK

[Excerpts] During the spring festival of 1978, the people of various nationalities throughout Kirin happily and extensively carried out activities supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of army men. Leading organs of municipalities, prefectures, chou and leagues such as Changchun, Chilin, Paicheng, Tunghua, Ssiping, Yenpien and Chelimu issued circulars on following and carrying forward the glorious tradition of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of army men, as well as on extensively carrying out activities supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of army men during the spring festival.

Prior to the spring festival days, a spring festival comfort group was organized by the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and subgroups in the various prefectures, municipalities, chou and leagues were also formed. All leading comrades at the provincial, prefectural, municipal, chou and league levels were mobilized to personally lead their comfort contingent to go to the leading organs of PLA units, to posts on the border defense line and to hospitals and construction sites of the PLA units to carry out comfort activities, braving the cold and snow.

Comrade Wang En-mao, first secretary of the Kirin party committee and chairman of the Kirin Revolutionary Committee, led the comfort group of Kirin Province and two subgroups of Changchun and Kirin municipalities to pay a number of comfort visits to PLA units stationed in the areas. Other comfort groups led by Comrades Yang Chan-tao and Chin Tai-jan, deputy chiefs of the Kirin provincial comfort group and vice chairmen of Kirin Revolutionary Committee, made a comfort tour of PLA units stationed in Yenpien Korean Autonomous Chou and Chelimu League.

As part of their comfort activities, various localities in Kirin organized visiting teams for the areas of civil administration, grain, commerce and transportation to seek the opinions of the people.

Leadership at the various localities in Kirin personally paid comfort calls on family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen as well as disabled army men, listened to their opinions, and arranged their livelihood well. People throughout Kirin were extensively urged to write letters of consolidation to the people's soldiers, to present comfort goods, and to render service to family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen as well as disabled and demobilized army men.

NINGXIA IMPLEMENTS CCP POLICY ON CADRES

OW092058Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1707 GMT 9 Feb 78 OW

[Report by NCNA reporters Ku Chien-peng and Ku Chung-cheng]

[Text] Yinchuan, 9 February 1978--In the course of the great struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four," the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional CCP Committee has reaffirmed and implemented the party's policy on cadres and conscientiously handled unresolved problems stemming from the past on screening cadres. It has resolutely overturned false charges levied on cadres by Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and the bourgeois factional setup in Ningxia, and has exonerated, reversed and determined the nature of the unjust, false and erroneous verdicts fabricated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in the past. As a result of the gradual implementation of the party's policy on cadres, the positive factors in all spheres have been stimulated and the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" has been penetratingly enhanced.

As early as 1972, under the loving attention of our great leader Chairman Mao, our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng issued many instructions in view of the "gang of four's" crimes of attacking and persecuting cadres. They clearly pointed out that Ningxia's problems were mainly due to its failure to implement the party's policy. These instructions demonstrated Premier Chou's and Comrade Hua's warm concern for the broad masses of cadres.

But the "gang of four" and the bourgeois factional setup in Ningxia became increasingly ruthless in attacking and persecuting a large number of revolutionary cadres. Some cadres were not liberated for a long time; some were said to have this or that problem and their cases were left unresolved; some were "brushed aside"; and some were discharged or dismissed from their official posts for no reason. These perverted actions seriously harmed the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres.

In February of last year, after receiving the important instruction from the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua on settling the problems in Ningxia, the regional party committee paid great attention to implementing the party's policy on cadres. In compliance with the principle of making overall planning and proper arrangements, the regional party committee adopted various political, ideological and organizational means and gave appropriate jobs to those cadres who had no jobs, made adjustments for those who had been improperly placed, and rehabilitated those who had been dismissed and forced to retire in 1976 when the "gang of four" ran amuck.

The regional party committee also studied the cases of those who were unable to work or those veteran cadres who had retired but whose cases had not been properly resolved and appropriately resolved cases on a number of veteran comrades. The regional party committee also reinvestigated unresolved problems stemming from the past on screening cadres and made practical conclusions on over 130 cadres.

These measures taken by the regional party committee evoked warm responses from the cadres and the masses. The mental yoke and burden imposed on many people was removed. Many letters telling of the happy news were sent to relatives and friends in factories, rural areas, official organizations, schools and military barracks both inside and outside the autonomous region.

The cadres who had been persecuted by the "gang of four" and their followers, now with ease of minds and invigorated revolutionary spirit, took the initiative in exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" and in grasping revolution and promoting production. Some veteran cadres have rekindled the revolutionary enthusiasm of their youth. They said: We are old comrades who have been educated by the party for many years. We will settle accounts with the "gang of four" and will set examples for all other cadres and the masses on the issue of correctly treating the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and correctly treating the masses and ourselves. No matter what kind of jobs the party gives us, we will closely follow wise leader Chairman Hua and make new contributions to the party and the people as long as we live. Feeling that a heavy load has been taken off their minds, the relatives and friends of many cadres were moved to tears. They also pledged that they would contribute their efforts to the realization of the four modernizations for the motherland.

The measures taken by the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region in implementing the party's policy on cadres include:

Party Secretaries Take the Lead in Dealing With Major Issues That Concern the Overall Situation

In the course of struggle, the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Regional CCP Committee has realized that the most important policies to implement are those regarding people. In implementing policies regarding people, it is first necessary to implement the party's policy on cadres. Therefore, the regional party committee has included as an important item on its agenda the question of how to implement the party's policy on cadres and has entrusted it to the principal leading comrades.

Members of the regional party committee listen regularly to reports by concerned departments, hold meetings with retired veteran cadres who have not had jobs for a long time, investigate and appreciate the situation and the existing problems in utilizing the cadres, and listen to the cadres' opinions and demands by talking individually with them. They also deal personally with those problems which influence and involve many people and which have long been controversial.

For a long time Lin Piao and the "gang of four" attacked and persecuted a principal leading comrade of the former party committee of the autonomous region. Because of this persecution, Vice Chairman Teng issued special instructions in 1975 regarding this comrade. The Ningsia bourgeois factionalist setup, however, did everything possible to obstruct implementation of these instructions and also viciously attacked Vice Chairman Teng. Last April, the first secretary of the regional party committee handled this issue himself. He presided over an enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee members of the regional CCP Committee and chaired meetings of the secretaries of the party committees of various prefectures, municipalities and counties and banners. By studying and discussing the matter with them, and submitting their recommendations to the CCP Central Committee for approval, the issue was finally settled properly.

The regional party committee has also established a body and appointed two capable cadres to reexamine the way cadres are screened. On the basis of distinguishing between the right and wrong political lines, the committee has readjusted and strengthened the leading groups of various organizational departments.

The regional party committee has also sent four Standing Committee members to lead the Organizational Department work groups and cadres in investigating and studying some prefectures, factories and mines where there have been many problems on which the masses have commented extensively.

The regional party committee has also boldly utilized the cadres who were liberated and has implemented the party's cadre policy so that they can conduct their work freely. Because some of them have not had jobs for many years, the regional party committee has also given priority to sending them to central or local party schools to study, after which they will be assigned various posts.

Expose and Criticize the "Four Pests" and Put Things in Order

Since the "gang of four" disseminated a whole series of fallacies counter to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought for many years, Chairman Mao's policy on cadres will be difficult to successfully implement if the right and wrong political lines that were confused by the "gang of four" are not rectified. The regional party committee, therefore, has compiled and published Chairman Mao's instructions on cadres and works by our revolutionary teachers on opposing inner-party factions, and has urged the various basic-level unit cadres and the masses to study the material. At the same time, the regional party committee has also published the material concerning the crimes of the "gang of four" and the bourgeois factionalist setup in undermining Chairman Mao's line and policy on cadres and in attacking and persecuting revolutionary cadres. The regional party committee has distributed this material to various places so that the cadres and the masses could criticize the crimes.

How did they carry out study and criticism? They have particularly grasped the following four points:

1. They have studied Chairman Mao's thesis on cadres, exposed and criticized the reactionary idea of "suspecting all and overthrowing all" spread by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and listed the serious consequences arising from the reactionary slogan that "there are large and small sinister groups in Ningsia" put forward by the bourgeois factional setup in Ningsia, in order to enable the cadres and masses to understand the reactionary nature of the revisionist line on cadres pushed by the "gang of four" and their ilk.
2. They have studied Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and acquainted themselves with the great historic contributions made by our party in leading the Chinese revolution. They have exposed and criticized the "gang of four's" counterrevolutionary political program "equating veteran cadres to democrats and democrats to capitalist roaders," and listed the crimes of the bourgeois factional setup in Ningsia in dishing out the fallacy that "there is no impassable gulf between bourgeois democrats and capitalist roaders" and in stigmatizing a number of revolutionary cadres as "restorationists," "Home-going legions" or "capitalist roaders." At the same time, they have gained a clear understanding of the inevitable relationship between the new democratic revolution and the socialist revolution led by our party. They firmly believe that the overwhelming majority of our party cadres are good or comparatively good and that cadres are the party's valuable assets.

3. They have studied Chairman Mao's thesis on the question of capitalist roaders and exposed and criticized the "gang of four's" fallacies that "there is a bourgeoisie within the party" and that "it is necessary to enforce dictatorship over the capitalist roaders." They have listed the crimes of the bourgeois factional setup in manipulating the organs of dictatorship to "study the question of enforcing dictatorship over the capitalist roaders" and in ruthlessly persecuting many cadres. By so doing, they have profoundly realized that the "gang of four" distorted or tampered with Chairman Mao's instructions in an attempt to realize their wolfish ambition of usurping party and state power and that it is the "gang of four" and their ilk who are out-and-out unrepentant capitalist roaders.

4. They have studied Chairman Mao's instructions on selecting and training cadres, exposed and criticized the "gang of four's" reactionary fallacy that "rebels should seize and rule the country," and listed the serious consequences caused by the bourgeois factional setup in Ningsai on the cadre question. Thus, they have profoundly realized that the reactionary essence of the "gang of four" was to effect a change of dynasty [kai chao huan tai 2395 2600 2255 0108] and establish the "gang's own regime," and that the "gang of four" are the chief criminals in disrupting our party and in interfering with and undermining Chairman Mao's line and policies on cadres.

They have criticized the "four pests," pointed out the harm they did, and tried to eliminate their pernicious influence according to their local actual conditions. By so doing, they have not only deepened the understanding of the cadres and masses on the party's line and policies on cadres and promoted the implementation of these policies, but also enabled the cadres and masses to enhance their understanding of the extremely reactionary nature of the "gang of four's" counterrevolutionary political program. As a result, the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" has continuously deepened.

Place Daring Above Everything Else in Overcoming Interference

In the course of implementing the cadre policy, the Ningsai Hui Autonomous Regional CCP Committee has encountered various interference and obstacles and waged a struggle between those advocating implementation of the policy and those opposing it. Its experience in this regard is that only by placing daring above everything else and leading the cadres and masses in resolutely overcoming various interference and obstacles will it be possible to completely implement the party's cadre policy.

After the smashing of the "gang of four," the bourgeois factional setup in Ningsia deliberately created confusion, incited bourgeois factionalism and described the implementation of the party's cadre policy as "veteran cadres suppressing new cadres" and "old-line conservatives suppressing rebels." Under the banner of safeguarding the achievements of the Great Cultural Revolution, the bourgeois factional setup spread rumors and even vilified the implementation of the party's cadre policy as an attempt to "change the general orientation of the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four." The real class struggle enabled the regional party committee to realize that it is necessary to expose and criticize the "gang of four's" counterrevolutionary political program and to resolutely smash the bourgeois factional setup in order to implement the party's cadre policy.

Therefore, the regional party committee has mobilized the masses to investigate the bourgeois factional setup, to readjust the leading groups of some departments, bureaus, commissions and offices, as well as of some prefectures and counties, and to properly deal with some individual backbone elements of the bourgeois factional setup who clung to their counterrevolutionary stand and continued to set themselves against the people. At the same time, the regional party committee has mobilized the masses to expose and criticize the statements and actions interfering with and undermining the implementation of the cadre policy in order to remove obstacles to the implementation of the cadre policy.

In addition, in view of the fact that some comrades took a passive wait-and-see attitude, passed on problems to higher levels and feared that former cadres would take revenge on them when liberated and assigned jobs, the regional party committee has required that all fronts and units, while implementing the cadre policy, must strengthen political and ideological work and educate the cadres and masses to vigorously carry out this work well by having bitter hatred for the "gang of four" and having deep proletarian feelings for the revolutionary cadres. At the same time, the regional party committee has paid close attention to educating the liberated cadres to take a correct attitude toward the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, toward the masses and toward themselves, to win honors for Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and to set examples for the masses in doing their new jobs.

In overcoming interference with and obstacles to the implementation of the cadre policy, the regional party committee and party organizations at all other levels have distinguished the two different types of contradictions and done painstaking and thoroughgoing ideological work. As a result, the implementation of the cadre policy has satisfied the liberated cadres, gladdened their families and set the hearts of the cadres and masses at ease.

After being reinstated in his former office, a department director of the regional party committee worked in his office, slept there and did not even rest on Sundays for several months. When he suffered a fractured toe on his right foot, he used a crutch to walk and continued his work. When the masses and doctors urged him to have his fractured toe treated and rest in the hospital, he said: "Chairman Hua liberated me not to have me act as an official but to have me continue the revolution. Since we are now busy with our work, how can I leave my post?"

Use Examples To Lead the Way in Promoting the Implementation of Cadre Policy

To accelerate implementation of the cadre policy, the regional party committee has paid close attention to using examples to lead the way. It has selected representative persons and cadres of a typical character and implemented a realistic cadre policy. By so doing, it has enabled the cadres and masses to clearly understand the methods used in implementing the cadre policy and to understand to what extent the policy should be implemented. Through such typical examples, it has also enabled the cadres and masses to see more clearly the crimes of the "gang of four" and their ilk in hitting hard at and bringing false charges against revolutionary cadres, and to strengthen their determination to carry through to the end the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four."

The Ningsia Hui Autonomous Regional CCP Committee has selected the following typical examples:

1. An alternate secretary of the former regional party committee, who is capable and in good health and enjoys a certain degree of prestige among the masses, has been selected as a typical example from among the cadres of "the sinister leading group existing in the 17 years before the start of the Great Cultural Revolution." In this typical case, all the false charges brought by Lin Piao, the "gang of four" and the bourgeois factional setup in Ningsia against him have been overturned, and he has been assigned to the regional Revolutionary Committee as vice chairman. Noting the fact that proper arrangements have been made for this veteran party secretary's work, many cadres no longer hold fears for their involvement with "the sinister leading group" or for the false charges accusing them of attempting to "reverse the verdicts on capitalist roaders."

2. The director of the United Front Work Department of the regional CCP Committee has been selected as a typical example from among the cadres whose wrongs have still not been righted because their cases reportedly involve so-called "historical issues." This veteran comrade had participated in the 1935 revolution as an underground worker for our party. When he was arrested and imprisoned, he waged a firm struggle against the enemy. After repeated investigations during this historical era, the party organization drew a correct verdict. However, the "gang of four" and their bourgeois factional setups in Ningsia wantonly negated the correct verdict of the past and continued to treat him as a "renegade" although they still could not find any evidence to convict him. They refused to give him work assignments, making all kinds of excuses, and simply shelved his case.

Last year, on the basis of his past work, the regional party committee put him back to work as director of the United Front Work Department of the regional CCP Committee. At the same time, it instructed the Organizational Department to speed up the handling of pending cases that involved historical issues and to implement the party's policy on cadres.

3. A county-level cadre has been selected as a typical example from among the cadres who died as a result of the persecution of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" who tried to force confessions from them. The regional party committee drew a correct verdict based on this cadre's entire history and past work, and made arrangements to take care of his family. This has not only greatly moved this cadre's relatives and friends and made them feel the warmth of the party but it has also profoundly educated the people.

4. The director and a deputy director of the Organizational Department of the regional CCP Committee have been selected from among the cadres who were persecuted by the "gang of four" because of their strong resistance against the gang. In 1976, the "gang of four" and their bourgeois factional setups in Ningsia labeled these two comrades as people who tried to "reverse the verdicts passed during the Great Cultural Revolution," "settle accounts with the Great Cultural Revolution" and "repudiate and strike at rebels." The "gang of four" and the bourgeois factional setups stripped these two cadres of their posts and seized the leadership of the Organizational Department of the regional CCP Committee, thus badly influencing the region.

Last year, the first secretary of the regional party committee personally presided over and convened an enlarged session of the Standing Committee of the regional CCP Committee and the regional conference of secretaries of party committees at the prefectural, municipal and county (banner) levels to overthrow, through a regional, wired-broadcast meeting, the so-called "four big crimes," "12 big issues" and "45 facts" forced on the cadres by the gang who had spread rumors and called black white, and to put cadres back in their leading posts. This has greatly heightened the spirit of the cadres and masses throughout the region.

SINKIANG ISSUES NAMELISTS FOR COMMITTEES

Revolutionary Committee

OW092122Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 4 Feb 78 OW

[Text] The following is the namelist of the chairman, vice chairmen and members of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Regional Revolutionary Committee--a total of 122 persons.

Chairman: Wang Feng.

Vice Chairmen: Ssu-ma-i Ai-mai-ti, Uighur; Sung Chih-ho; Chia-na-pu-erh, Kazakh; (Shih Kuo); (Tieh-mu-erh-ta-la-ma-ti), Uighur; Chang Chieh-cheng, Hu Liang-tsai, A-mu-tung Ni-ya-tzu, Uighur; (Pai Tsung-ming); (Chang Ssu-yun); (Wang Cheng-wen); (Sung Kao-chung); and (Pa Sai), Mongolian.

Members, listed in surname stroke order: (Ma Pao), Hui nationality; (Ma Chao-lin), Hui; (Ma Chung-wen), Hui; (Ma Niu-wang), Hui; (Wang Wan-hsiang); (Wang Yu-fu); (Wang Shu-jui); (Tan-ta-chien-tso), Tibetan; (Ping-chien-wu-li-i-fu-erh), Uighur; (Nei-Tai), Mongolian and female; (Ji-ai-ni-cha-ma-mai-ti), Uighur and female; (Yao-ho-fu-ta-na-ya), Uighur; (Pai-ka-i), Kazakh; (Ssu-ma-i-ai-te-fu), Tajik; (SSu-ma-i-ai-ko-ssu-tu), Uighur; (Tien Chung); (Hsu Cheng-wu); (Ka-pi-la), Kazakh and female; (Ka-sheng-wu-ku-lan), Kirghiz; (Ka-wong-tse-ta), Uighur; (Chi-lien-kan-chi-chi-han), Uighur and female; (Jou-tzu-ni-cha-han), Uighur and female; Jou-tzu Tu-erh-ti, Uighur; (Chu Chia-cheng); (Jen Ko-pai); (Liu Tzu-moa); (Liu Chen-yuan), female; (Liu Yu-ju); (Liu Lin-shu), female; (Chiang Ping); (Ai-chi-chih), Hoche; (Wang Kai-kuo); (Lu Chia), Mongolian; (Kung Ko); (Hu-chu-ti-a-pu-la), Uighur; (Hu-chu-ti-sa-ti-erh), Uighur; (I-pu-la-i-jou-tzu), Uighur; (I-erh-ha-li), Kazakh; (I-lin-na-erh-chi-hsi-erh), Uighur; (Wu-erh-ti-han), Kirghiz and female; (Tu-ti-hsiu-chi), Uighur; (Tu-erh-pa-i-erh), Mongolian; (Tu-erh-chin-na-i), Uighur and female; (Tu-erh-chin-a-tsao-wu-la), Uighur; (I-men-ting-ti-ken), Kazakh and female; (Ma-heng-fu-ti-mai-mai-ti), Uighur; (Mai-mai-ti-lin-she-hu-ti), Uighur; (Mai-mai-ti-i-lin-i-pu-la-i), Uighur; (O-li-ta-ssu-tu-pu-chu), Uighur; (Te-i-chi-a-pu-mai-ti), Uighur; (Yang Ko); (Yang Hou-sheng), female; (Mu-erh-mu-ha-mai-ti-tse-i-ssu), Kazakh; (Li Cheng-chung); (Li Chao-lung); (Su Hui-lan), female; (Wu Sheng-kai); (Chang Hsiu-yun); (Chang Hsiu-lan), female; (Chang Chih-shan); (Chang Hai-jui); (Chen Chi); (Chen Chih-jen); (Ho Chuan-hsun); (Ho-tse-erh-tai), Kazakh; (Ai-mai-ssu), Kazakh; (A-pu-la-che-hu-chi), Uighur; (A-pu-tu-wai-i), Uighur; (A-pu-tu-sha-la-mu), Uighur (A-ssu-li-sha-la-chi), Uighur; (A-i-lo-han-chi-li-wa-ti), Uighur and female; (A-i-mu-la-a-chi-ssu), Uighur and female; (A-ko-ta), Mongolian; Tzu-ya, Kazakh; (Tzu-na-chi), Kazakh; (Tzu-hsin), Tahir; (Wu-pu-li-hai-mu), Uighur; (Hu Hui-erh-je-ho-man), Uighur; (Ti-sha-ko-chiang), Uighur; (Sa-wa), Mongolian; (Sa-ta-ha-fu-mu-erh), Uighur; (Sa-ta-mu-ai-mai-ti), Uighur and female; (Ha-lin), Hui; (Ha-te-ssu), Kazakh; (hou Liang); (No-ho-no-fu), Uighur; (Chieh-mi-no-fu-i-ko-mu), Uighur (Kao Chiyang), female; (Hua-pen-i-mu-ha-mai-ti-a-tzu-mai-ti), Uighur; (Kao Yen-psin); (Chien Li-hsiang); Tsao-ta-no-fu, Uighur; (Chou Yu-kung); (Tan Chung-tsao); (Teng Huo-ko-jen), Tibetan; (Chiang Mu-tu); (Tseng Chih-fu); (Ho Chin-nan); (Lu Yu-mu); (Tang-ko-erh-lai-mai-ti-mu), Kirghiz; (Cha-ju-tu-ta-wa-chi), Uighur; (Cha Yu-lin); (Chao Chia-chun); (Chao Shih-chung); and (Li Keng-sheng), female.

I. 10 Feb 78

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PRC
NORTHWEST REGION

Fourth CPPCC Committee

OW092108Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 4 Feb 78 OW

[Text] The following is the namelist of the chairman, vice chairmen, secretary general and Standing Committee members of the Fourth Sinkiang Uighur Regional CPPCC Committee--a total of 74 persons.

Chairman: Wang Feng.

Vice Chairmen: (Chiang Ssu-chen); (Lu-Hu-pin); (Hsiung Huang); (Ssu-ma-i Ya-te-no-fu), Uighur; (Chang Shang-te); (Li Shang-ning), Hui; (Yang Kung-cheng); (Wang Chien-kung); (Mai-ko-su-te-chin-po-chi), Uighur; (Yang I-hsin); (Ya-ko-fu-ta-mao-la), Uighur; (A-mai-tu-erh), Kirghiz; (Wang Ko-ting); (Hsi-shan-i-chin-ma-pa-li-chu), Kazakh; and (Weng Shih-chen), female.

Secretary General: (Chin Han).

Standing Committee members, listed in surname stroke order: (Ma Ping-lin); (Wang Shui-ying); (Wang Yu-ying), Hui and female; (Wang Chen-chu); (Mi-sa-yeh-fu), Uighur; (Pa-i-ko-ssu-ko), Mongolian; (Wei I-chen); (Wu San-to); (Su Chih-mo); (Wu Chiu-wu); (Liu Sheng-shen); (Liu Chu-yu); (Chun Ta); (Shih Tieh-sheng); (Yu-shan-shan-chia-mu), Uighur; (Wei-chu-ko-han-sheng-tai), Kazakh; (Yu-tai-ying-a-chu), Kirghiz; (Ai-ssu-hai-sha-te), Tajik; (Wu-ko-lai Wa-ssu-li-wei-chi-ssu-mo-ko-ko), Russian; (I-erh-ha-mi), Kazakh; (Su-erh-tung-ko-pi-erh), Uighur; (Hu-lun-pi-ko), Tajik; (Yen-mai-chi-min-she-po-ti), Uighur; (Te-te-li-ai-lin-pa-chal), Uighur; (Pa-i-tan), Tajik; (Fang Chu-tan); (Chen Fang), female; (Fe-chi-hua-a-po-li-ssu-li-chen-nai-ti), Uighur; (A-po-tung-ti-nai-chi-ma-ko-ssu-ko-chi), Uighur; (A-po-tung-wai-li-chia-lu-wa-yeh-fu), Uighur; (A-po-tung-ai-li-ta-mao-la), Uighur; (A-po-tu-lo-yeh-mu-chi-no-fu), Uighur; (A-mu-chi-ta-mao-la), Uighur; (Hu-erh-pan-no-fu), Uighur; (Lu Shang); (Lu Lin), female; (Lu-pu-hsien); (Ma-ni-no-erh), Uighur and female; (Yu Chao); (Yang Chao-lien); (Yang Kuan-chi); (Chang Chia-shu); (Hua-chia-i-sha), Uighur and female; (Meng Shu-lin); (Hu-Hai-ching); (Chiu Tao), female; (Chu Tan), Kazakh; (Ha-mo-kao), Kazakh; (Hu-lung-chiang-pa-chi-le-mu), Mongolian; (Mo-shuang-ting-kou), Tibetan; (Ta-Pa), Mongolian; (Shih Ko-chen), female; (Ho En-pai); (Hsu Po-li); (Kang-pa-erh-han), Uighur and female; (Hang I-fan); and (Chi-pei-shiang), Tatar.

SINKIANG COMFORT GROUP VISITS PLA UNITS

OW091215Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 6 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Sinkiang regional and Urumchi municipal spring festival comfort groups, comprising people of all nationalities, recently carried out comfort activities at leading organs of the Sinkiang PLA units, air force units stationed in Sinkiang and the military district's academy for military and political cadres. They were welcomed warmly by the commanders and fighters.

When the regional comfort group, with Comrade Chang Shih-kung as the leader and Comrades A-mu-tung Ni-ya-tzu and Hu Liang-tsai as deputy leaders, arrived at the aforesaid units, it was warmly welcomed by the units' leading comrades, Liu Chen, Kuo lin-hsiang, Tan Yu-lin, Chang Chieh-cheng, Wei Yu-chu, Hsin Yuan-lin, Tsao-ta-no-fu, (Kang Li-tse), Liu Fa-hsiu, (Ai-te-tso-fu-la-ssu-mu), Ma Sen, Tu Hai-lin, Li Chao-ming and many commanders and fighters.

The comfort group presented silk banners and souvenirs to commanders and fighters of the Sinkiang PLA units at a comfort rally. Comrade Chang Shih-kung spoke at the rally.

He said: In the last year the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country have followed the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua, upheld Chairman Mao's great banner, grasped the key link and run the country well, implemented the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, thoroughly exposed and criticized the gang of four and scored tremendous achievements in politics, economy, military affairs, science, education, culture and other fields.

Chang Shih-kung added: In the past year, commanders and fighters of the Sinkiang PLA units have conscientiously studied Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung Thought, thoroughly exposed and criticized the gang of four, carried out activities to learn from Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company, conducted education on the "10 shoulds or shouldn'ts," maintained and developed the PLA's good traditions, made fresh contributions to defending and building the border region, performed many good deeds for the people and promoted army-people unity through hard work.

Responsible comrades of the Sinkiang PLA units, air force units stationed in Sinkiang and the academy for military and political cadres separately addressed the rally. In his speech, Tan Yu-lin, deputy political commissar of the Sinkiang PLA units, said: On behalf of the military region's leading organ and its commanders and fighters, I extend my heartfelt thanks and revolutionary salute to all comrades of the comfort group and, through them, to the people of all nationalities in Sinkiang.

He continued: In the past year, army units in the military region have closely followed Chairman Hua's strategic plan, firmly grasped the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, thoroughly exposed and criticized their conspiratorial activities to oppose the army, create chaos in it and usurp its leadership. They have conducted education in ideology and line based on the "10 shoulds or shouldn'ts," eliminated the gang of four's pernicious influence, corrected improper styles and restored and developed the spirit of the Kutien meeting and the army's good traditions and styles of work. They have launched mass movements to learn from Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company, promoted the army's revolutionization and scored fairly good achievements in training for war preparedness and other work.

He added: The achievements we have scored since the smashing of the gang of four are the result of the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line; of wise leader and supreme commander Chairman Hua, the successor personally selected by Chairman Mao; and of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. We must grasp the key link, run the army well and be prepared for war. The Soviet revisionists have not given up their wild ambition to subjugate China. Sinkiang's main danger comes from the modern Soviet revisionists. We must clearly understand this situation, enhance our vigilance and be prepared ideologically, organizationally and materially for a war against aggression.

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HSIN WAN PAO ON NORMALIZATION OF SINO-U.S. RELATIONS

HK040730Y Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 2 Feb 78 p 1 HK

[Unattributed "New Talk" column: "The Speed of Normalizing Sino-U.S. Relations"]

[Text] It is necessary to accelerate the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations. The U.S. policy of recognizing Taiwan rather than Peking is rooted in absurdity. The United States must definitely establish formal ties with Peking. This was said by Woodcock, chief of the U.S. Liaison Office in Peking.

He was asked to return to the United States to report for the first time since taking up his present post. He made the above remarks openly in Washington. However, he said that he did not know when the formal ties would be set up. He hoped that the relations would be established soon.

How soon? This year? Some people think this is possible. During the term of President Carter? That means before the end of 1980. Or will it be postponed until his next term if he is reelected? There are certainly more people who think that it will be achieved during this term.

Officials of the Carter administration have stressed that they are now facing difficulties in dealing with Congress. There are also other issues--the Middle East issue, the strategic arms limitation issue and the Panama Canal issue--which must be handled first. These are the facts. However, it is not possible to push other issues aside if those issues cannot be solved within a year. If so, the Carter administration is using this as an excuse to postpone setting up ties with China.

Some people in the United States demand a faster normalization of Sino-U.S. relations while some prefer a slow normalization. Very few people oppose normalization. Those who do are abnormal people politically. They have an ulterior motive and want to hold tight to Taiwan by using this or that means.

If the Carter administration is not determined and bold enough to get rid of this abnormal view, it will not be able to complete normalizing ties with China. Nixon lost the opportunity when he stepped down because of the Watergate incident. However, we cannot deny his deeds in opening the door to Sino-U.S. relations. We cannot blame Ford for not achieving normalization because his term was short. Carter is different. He has a great opportunity to finish this historical chapter. If he lets the opportunity pass, he will be the loser.

Peking has indicated that it can wait. On the other hand, it has also indicated that its patience is not unlimited. The trick of delaying can be used for a certain period, but cannot be used over a long period. A considerable number of people in the United States demand normalization now. To normalize relations this year or within a year is the demand of more Americans.

We must remember that the United States first proposed normalization through Nixon. The United States still says that it must abide by the Shanghai communique which was drafted by Dr Kissinger. Woodcock put it in a wonderful way: Nixon opened the door and 67 countries have walked through that door to full relations with China while the United States itself is still holding the door. How ridiculous!

Woodcock's Remarks Hailed

HK081340Y Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 4 Feb 78 p 1 HK

[Text] Director Woodcock of the U.S. Liaison Office in Peking has established a new record in what a diplomat can dare say, openly challenging the diplomatic policy of his own government. This policy is directly related to his diplomatic duties.

When he returned to his country to report on his duties, he declared in no uncertain terms to the reporters that it was absurd and laughable for the United States not to recognize Peking and maintain relations with Taiwan (the Chiang clique). He reaffirmed that normalization would be realized and he hoped this would soon come about. He was glad to see Washington's withdrawal of recognition of Taiwan. Actually this assertion is also the Carter administration's statement of abiding by the spirit of the Shanghai communique. However, with him cursing the "absurdity," such as rarely been seen in the history of diplomacy, Carter wanted to slow down yet he wanted to speed it up. There is something odd about it.

He is an old friend of Carter and it was expected that he wouldn't cause any trouble; he would only cause more embarrassment between the White House and the State Department. It was also generally expected that he would not shake up the current Carter-Vance policy: set aside the issue of Sino-U.S. normalization for the time being, and handle what they consider "pressing obligations."

Woodcock has his reasons for saying "go faster:" Nixon signed the Shanghai communique when he visited China in 1972. It now 6 years later. Is there a question of time that 6 years still cannot solve the problem? In the past 6 years, because of Nixon's opening of the China door, over 50 countries (Woodcock said it was 67) have established relations with China. It is only the United States--the vanguard--which has become the backward one year after year, placing itself horizontally against the door, saying "difficult! Can't get through!" In fact, they only have to get up, straighten themselves, get rid of the obstacle and go across in one step.

This obstacle is the Taiwan Chiang clique, and the "defense treaty" they signed with the Chiang clique.

Some people in Washington do not want to get rid of this obstacle, saying that they are concerned for the welfare of the Taiwan people. The Taiwanese are also Chinese. Do the Chinese themselves not care? Are we less concerned for them than you, a third party who is not even our nationality? What right have those people to pretend to care about something which is none of their concern? Excuses are always excuses; they are not real and are far from truth.

There are also people in Washington who are satisfied with the present situation reciprocally establishing liaison offices. Although China's Liaison Office in the United States is bigger than an embassy, it is still not an embassy. Such a situation is abnormal. It cannot satisfy anyone without causing any discontent.

Woodcock spoke as the principal authority and pointed out the absurdity. Some people said he was a wooden cock (the name Woodcock means wooden cock) and did not know diplomatic formalities. In fact, he is not a wooden cock but is only a Chanticleer who dares to crow.

His words have most powerfully testified that the stand of the U.S. Government is laughable. Since their "Mr Ambassador" has said it is absurd, can it not be absurd? Why not correct such an absurdity soon?

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